JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,927—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	26th "
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7962	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4986	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Sendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains,	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,
A STEAMER			1st July, 1.00.

	1st Class,	2nd Class,	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 159.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains,	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feliner	4,235	15th May, 1900,
SILESIA	G. Veroni	5,195	15th June, 1900,
GISELA	P. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE

	1st Class,	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and there via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900,

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st May 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.
London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

EASTERN EXPRESS.



SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.
Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at
6 annas per pound.
Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of
3 annas per pound.
For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known
HOME EXPRESS,
as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.
CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of
Rs. 2 per cubic foot,
Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.
Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.
LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
BOMBAY: MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.
FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 3rd May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Huseh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).
FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 12th May.
FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd May.
FOR MANILA.
A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 3,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be learned on application.
DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.
DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.
HAND BOOK of information free on application.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.
FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE
Complete in every respect.



TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WHISKIES.
REDUCED PRICES.
THESE ARE ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Ordinary Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is Unequalled in Age and Quality	27 0	24 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a Genuine ripe old Whisky. Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	36 8	32 8
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky A well matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the Taste.	29 0	26 0
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" This is guaranteed as an Old Thoroughly Pipe Spirit.	29 0	26 0
TREACHER'S "DIABETES" WHISKY	28 0	25 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKY	26 8	23 8

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.
MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST
"INDIAN TOBACCO"
WITHOUT PAPER.
THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.
EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.
"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.
McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.
They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.
FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fevers Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MARCKS'
HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes and Bicycles.
Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.
If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.
The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.
GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.
Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 11

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality at Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.
Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.



MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.
Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.
If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.
BOMBAY, MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI, Bunder Road.

TO BE LET,
A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechsen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply
MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

MEERZA MOHAMED TUCKEE BINDAHNEEM.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DISCRIPTION OF PAPER, ENVELOPES, CARDS, NOTE PAPER AND BOXED STATIONERY.
23RD ROAD,
MANDALAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.
One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.
One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.
English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style car furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs, FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGE.



THE S. S. RE DE LA REUNION, SAILING hence about middle of May for DUNKIRK, has first class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

PASSAGE PRICE.................. Rs. 400

Apply to

VOLKART BROS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN FERGUSON," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's SURVEYOR, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1900.

WE BEG to INTIMATE that we have ADMITTED Mr. KAIKHUSROO DORABJEE PANDAY a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st April, 1900.

VATCHA BROS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 12½ per cent. on the paid up Capital for the year ending 31st December, 1899, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of May, 19.0, at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

OPPOSITE Messrs. JAMES and Co, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING TAUGHT within two months with full satisfaction. Pitman's certificates guaranteed. Situations given to pupils when ready. Full particulars as to fees, &c., and highest bonafide Press and other opinions can be obtained on application.

CLARK'S CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXAMINATION in BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTS will be held in Bombay during the 2nd week in May, 1900, or thereabout. Intending Candidates should forward their applications (form to be obtained from the undersigned local Secretary) together with a fee of £1 per head on or before the 9th May 1900.

SHAPOORJEE B. BILLIMORIA, Local Secretary, 10, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 12th May 1900, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1899.

II.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Damoder Lakhmidas in place of Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji resigned.

III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, the 5th, to SATURDAY, the 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 27th April 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAHOMEDALLY ESMAILJEE, EBRAHIMBHOY ESMAILJEE and JAVERBAI, wife of ESOOALLY ADAMJEE, of Bombay, Borah inhabitants, have contracted for the absolute SALE of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the same either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make such claims known to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street without the Fort, of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 199 2-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 300-2735, new No. 7591, old survey No. 1240-1239, and new survey No. 4447 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward, No. 6872, and Street No. 119-123, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by sweepers' passage, on the West by the Dhaboo Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Abdoolally Esmailjee, and on the South by the property of Adamjee Jeevajee Rangwalla,—Dated this 2nd day of May, 1900.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co., Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI PREMABHAI, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	„ 4½
Third do	„ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 300. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 3rd May next, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended, respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1899.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended, 31st December, 1899.

3rd. To appoint two Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint 2 Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board.
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
AGENTS.
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st May to the 12th May next, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 19th April, 1900.

RE ESTATE OF JAMES MOIR, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of JAMES MOIR, late of Bombay, European Deceased, who died at Bombay, on the 25th day of March, 1900, and Probate of whose Will was granted on the 18th day of April, 1900, to James Moir, Esquire, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said Deceased are required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned at their Office 1, Church Gate Street, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executor will hand over the assets in his hands to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said Deceased, or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Undersigned. Dated this 25th April, 1900.

SMETHAM, BLAND & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Executor.

SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS.

HAMMONDS and OTHER STANDARD TYPEWRITERS SOLD or taken on Commission Sale at 50 to 75 per cent. discount.

BOMBAY TYPEWRITING COMPANY,
14, Hornby Road, Fort.

TEETHAL SANITARIUM HOWARD COTTAGES.

Only two miles from the BULSAR STATION on the B. B. & C. I Line.

THE SITES were selected by High Government Officials especially for the location of Military Officers, &c.

These BUNGALOWS have been lately thoroughly repaired along with the out-houses. Rents for the Season Rs. 250 Rs. 200, and Rs. 150.

For further particulars apply to

PESTONJI RATONJI CONTRACTOR,
Surat.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound. In cased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, at the offers received. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.
CARLISLE CHAMBERS.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WITH A VIEW to meet the increasing demand of Typists and Shorthand Writers in the Government Offices, Law Courts and various other Offices, and with a further view to widespread in this country the benefits these time saving arts actually confer, A SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND will be OPENED by the above Company in the spacious Offices they have secured, on and from the 1st day of May, 1900.

TYPEWRITING ON VARIOUS MACHINES taught by Experts within one month for a moderate fixed sum. Perfect efficiency guaranteed.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND taught by Experts on reasonable terms within 3 months.

STUDENTS after their course is finished, will be recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on special terms.

We have retained a Special Staff of Expert Typists for this purpose. Work done very neatly and promptly.

LEGAL matters, such as Briefs for Counsel, conveyancing and engrossments will be readily attended to by experts having experience in the legal line.

CIRCULARS addressed and despatched by contract. Terms on application. TYPEWRITERS AND ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed. Our representative will call at any address on receipt of orders.

APPLY: TO THE MANAGER,
The WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING Co.
No. 57, Esplanade Road, First Floor.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress room & bath-room per diem Rs 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,
10-11 ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85 Beechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,246 1-4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India	{10,000 / 15,000}	190	{100 / 75}	nil	79
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	79
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£23 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£671
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yealry.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	21,500	1,100	all	...	205
Anglo-Indian	1,315	..	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1602 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	,1,000	6	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 dRs.	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,00	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.5	1,775
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.3	475
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,0	dvdRs.2	600
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct	1
Connaught Mills	630	5.0	500	2	510
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	70	...	Rs. 10	370
Cooria Mills	5.1	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	380
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs66	730
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs3	330
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs2	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	315
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	1875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	4	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	630
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	1900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	490
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	475
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	240
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	25	250	dvd 5	130xd
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	400
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	590xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	57
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	171
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	20
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1810
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.					
Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	47½
Morarji Gocculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1425
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	170
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	585
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	560
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	725
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1825
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	535
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2	235
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1400	50	all	dvdR-	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	..	4 pr. ct.	610
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	480
[illegible]					

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	1200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	2100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	2400	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	165
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72½
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180x1
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 12	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	12	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 5	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	50.	dvd R 40	51
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs3.	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 1	125xd
Khamgaum	240	430	130	dvdRs 80	475x1
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct	21
Manmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	370
Munmar M.	00	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	165
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
					385
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	—	Rs 80	975

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 1-40m., 2-31a. Low water, 7-26m., 8-34a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Hornby Row, 4 p.m.
Badham Pile and Co., 4-30 p.m.
Western India Turf Club, Special General Meeting, Watson Annexe, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—The business transacted yesterday, at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, was not of any public importance. Dr. Viegas presided in the absence of Mr. M. B. Barbhaya, and the meeting was one of the shortest on record.

FIRE AT DHARAVIE.—A fire broke out in a jowlee hut at Dharavie on Monday. The flames spread to the adjoining four huts, and within a few minutes all the flimsy structures were destroyed. The Mahim manual repaired to the scene and extinguished the fire. The damage was estimated at Rs. 300. The cause of the fire is attributed to the negligence of the occupant in keeping the flames alive in the fire-place.

A PARSEE LOCAL SECRETARY FOR CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE OF LONDON.—Mr. Shapoorjee Bomonjee Billimoria, Proprietor of the Commercial Training Institution and Local Secretary for Pitman's Metropolitan School of London, has been appointed the Local Secretary for Clark's Civil Service College, London. Through the efforts of Mr. Billimoria three commercial examinations have been introduced and thrown open to the public for which he deserves great credit. Mr. Billimoria has been taking very great interest in matters of commercial education.

FOURTEEN MONTHS FOR FALSE EVIDENCE.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Mr. Anandrao Vinayek charged Luxmon Govind with giving false evidence in a High Court suit, using as genuine a forged document, and dishonestly making a false claim in a court of justice. Accused was convicted of these charges and sentenced respectively to four, six, and four months' rigorous imprisonment, making an aggregate term of fourteen months' imprisonment.

A THIEF IN A TRAMCAR.—Before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, Hormusjee Pestonjee Lakdawalla, a young Parsee, was charged with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 17, from the pocket of Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, who was travelling with her husband in a tramcar on Tuesday evening last. When the car arrived at Pydhonee, she felt a tug at her pocket. Taking up her pocket she resumed her seat and told her husband to watch. In a few minutes she felt another tug, a stronger one than the former, and found her purse gone. Accused jumped down and ran away, but was pursued and arrested. It appeared he had been five years in the David Sassoon Reformatory on conviction of robbing his mother; and he was now sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DAMAUN NEWS.—The total mortality during the last month of April, at Lower Damaun, was 25, being 23 less than that of the previous month and 87 less than that of the same month in the previous year. The causes of the mortality were 6 from measles, 6 from starvation, 5 from plague, 2 from fever, 2 from phthisis, 1 from old age, 1 from worms, 1 from small-pox, and 1 from suicide. It is distributed among the following castes:—Mahomedans 12, Varlis 3, Dooblas 3, Machis 2, Naik 1, Purbhoo 1, Christian 1, Bania 1, and Khanbata 1. Katheria contributed 8, Kharavad 7, Lower Damaun village 6, Kharivadi 2, and Main Road 2. The representatives of the late Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwalla have appointed Dr. Furdoonji Dustoor Kamdin, L.M. and S., who obtained the degree in 1886 and who was practising for several years at Ankleswar, as the physician attached to the Parsee Anjuman Charitable Dispensary at Udwada, in place of Dr. Rustomji Nusserwanji Lashkari, now deceased. He took charge of his appointment on Tuesday.

A DISHONEST CART-DRIVER.—Before Mr. W. Webb, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Arjoon Heeraji, a cart-driver, and Ooderam Gomaji, a Marwaree grocer, were charged, the former with criminal breach of trust in respect of nine bags of sugar, belonging to Becher Hurjivan and the latter with receiving stolen property. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. S. B. Spencer defended the second accused. It appeared from the evidence that, on the 6th April last, complainant loaded seventeen carts with bags of sugar, each with ten bags, and directed the drivers to convey them to a sugar merchant at Bhat Bazaar. All the carts reached their destination, except one, of which the first accused was the driver. Complainant then made a report to the police, but neither the driver nor the property could be traced. A few days ago, the police were investigating a case of a similar nature, in which the two accused were said to have been implicated, when certain revelations brought the fraud to light. The first accused was put under arrest and on his statement, the Marwaree was also taken in custody. On the shop of the Marwaree at Bhoiwada, Parel, being searched, the stolen sugar bags were recovered. The property was then identified by the complainant. The first accused in his defence said that the second accused met him on the road and told him to take the bags to his shop at Parel, and he did so. The second accused denied the allegation made against him by the first accused, and said that he had purchased the bags from one Dewji, with whom he had dealings. Dewji was the real culprit. The magistrate sentenced No. 1 to six months' rigorous imprisonment while the Marwaree was discharged.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the court.

RE FAKIR MAHOMED BHARMULL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, obtained three months' interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE JEHANGIR JAMSETJI COLLETT.

On the application of Mr. Kothare the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE SADANAND TRIMBAK.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave for substituted service on those creditors who remained unserved. His Lordship granted the application.

RE PATRICK LILYWHITE.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, obtained the usual rule nisi, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his discharge.

RE NATHA VELJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application and adjourned the hearing of the rule till the first court day after the summer vacation.

RE ABDOOL LATIFF ABDOOL WAHED.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, obtained two months' extension of the interim order, which expired that day.

RE KHATAU KATCHRA.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Abdulally Essoofbhoy, Shaikbai Summe Moti Visia Porwall Sha and another, GopalGanoo Sirkar, Babulbhoy Bhaju, Cooversey Kalidass, Bomanjee Nusserwanji Mistri, Vieram Meghji Mehta, Chotalal Jiwantal Kanth and Yenku Appajee.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMASJEE and Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong April 13, says:—Since last advices in the initial stage of the fortnight the market smartened up for a veryshort interval leading to a moderate business at a rise of dol. 1 to dols. 3 in select threads. Thereafter owing to the consuming outlets and Northern markets still being inactive, the languid feeling reported in our last was resumed, and no business of any importance transpired. Arrivals have been during the fortnight very meagre, and it is anticipated that hereafter they will be further attenuated and hence a better feeling is looked for after the tomb-worshipping holidays which will be over in about a fortnight's time. Sales to the extent of 4,500 bales transpired as follows:—

1,000 bales of No. 20	sold at	$ 102.00	to $ 105.00 and 110	
350 ,,	,, 16	,, 93.00	,, 101.00	
950 ,,	,, 12	,, 85.00	,, 98.00	
2,200 ,,	,, 10	,, 83.00	,, 95.00 and 100	

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 1,200 bales and shipments of about 1,000 bales directed to coast ports and northwards at—65,000 bales. Exchange on India is Rs. 145 3-4 T. T. and Rs. 146 1-4 on demand.

Japanese spinnings have somewhat participated in the demand and 2,500 bales of No. 20 have been bargained for at dols. 112 to dols. 110.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

THE FAMINE.

PLOUGHING BY MANUAL LABOUR.

THE following note addressed to agriculturists in Gujarat has been drawn up by Mr. J. Mollison, Deputy Director of Agriculture. The note is being translated into Gujarati, and copies of the translation will be distributed in villages in Gujarat, and the Commissioner, C.D., has been instructed to take similar action in the parts of the Deccan where the loss of cattle has been great:—

Many of your work cattle have died through unavoidable starvation. Many of those that have been kept alive are weak. In many villages you cannot hope to get all the fields prepared by your work cattle in proper season for sowing. If men or women or boys do part of the work ordinarily done by work cattle, you may expect to get most of your fields sown in good time. The plough (Hal) cannot easily be drawn by men. But the surface soil can be loosened by hand-power by means of the two-rowed seed drill (Phadko) and the bladed harrow (Ramp) if these implements are modified so as to suit human traction.

The Sirkar has had strong light sets of these implements made, and it has been proved by working them in moist soil that they can easily be drawn by four men or women and that the soil can be properly prepared for sowing.

The modified hand-power Phadko has the seed-bowl (Chadu) and seed tubes (Nario) removed. The tines (Danta) do the work of opening and stirring the soil: they should be 18 inches apart. This implement should first be worked lengthwise and then across the field with an interval of a day between these operations. The work is made lighter by this method and the furrows (Chas) are opened 9" apart. The soil between the furrows is also to some extent stirred. The furrows can be made deeper if the tines (Danta) are forced into the soil by using the guiding handle (Rumbhanu) as a lever.

The Ramp works easily and well after the Phadko. The blade (Pas) should be straight for the goradu soils of Kaira, Ahmedabad, &c., and bent for the black soils of Surat, Broach, &c. The implement should be worked first in the same direction as the last furrows made by the Phadko, and across this direction if a second turn is necessary to make the soil friable to a depth of three inches or more. The blade (Pas) in the modified Ramp is much lighter than usual, and therefore to give it sufficient strength, it should be made of hardened iron or steel. One man guiding or driving and four people pulling can prepare for sowing one bigha of land per day and the work is not hard.

The kind of seed drill to be used will depend upon the crop to be sown and the kind of soil. A three-tined seed drill (Tarfen) lighter in construction but otherwise similar to the ordinary implement with tines (Danta) 10 or 11 inches apart will be suitable for the principal grain crops (bajri, kodra, &c.) of goradu soils; but for crops in black soil such as jowar, cotton, &c., the rows must be further apart, and a light Phadko would be more suitable than a Tarfen.

The means of traction in the hand implements has been arranged much in the same way as for work cattle. The draft pole (Dandi) is shorter and lighter than in the bullock-power implements. A stout wooden handle about four feet long is adjusted to the Dandi in the same way as the neck yoke (Jusari). This handle is intended for two labourers, one on each side of the Dandi—they each grasp the handle with both hands and exert their strength by shoving—not by pulling. A double rope fixed at its double end round the body (Lodhio) of the implement should be looped up loosely to the Dandi at two points along its length. The free ends of the rope should extend beyond the Dandi and should be attached to the middle of another handle. Two labourers, one on each side of the rope, grasp the handle and exert their strength by shoving like the pair of labourers working behind them.

The Sirkar has sent specimens of these modified implements to the various districts to be seen and tried by you and as patterns for village carpenters.

You will yourselves be able to adopt for manual work the various sizes of bullock hoes (Karpi) which you work between the rows of growing crop to kill weeds and stir the soil.

Mr. A. F. De Lima, Special Civil Officer, Famine Relief Works, in charge of Boisar-Maswar Road and kitchen house at Bettegaon, Mahim Taluka, acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of a donation of Rs. 25 from Mrs. S. H. Shepherd, through Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Bassein Prant, Thana District, for clothing for the children on relief works.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	21	3	58
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	20	3	53
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	5	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	22	3	46
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	1	15
G Mahim and Worli	6	5	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	27	58
Total	82	43	270
Total plague deaths to date	73,607	62,832	
Same date last year	46	57	167

SMALL-POX.

Attacks ... 3
Deaths ... 2

CHOLERA.

Attacks ... 2
Deaths ... 3

BANDRA.

There were 3 attacks and 4 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 1st instant.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN BANDRA.

A correspondent writes:—Chuim, a village situated at the foot of the Palli Hill, is now infected with cholera of a virulent type. Three to four cases are occurring daily among the "Mhars" all terminating fatally within few hours. Prompt measures need be taken immediately to stamp out the disease, otherwise it may be most serious as the Christian population who have betaken themselves to encampments in the fields in consequence of plague are on the eve of returning.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

RUTTONSHAW ARDESHIR PAREKH & CO., VS. FAKEER MAHOMED BHARMULL AND OTHERS.

IN this suit the plaintiffs, who are commission agents and importers, claimed to recover from the defendants, the sum of Rs. 1,108, being the amount, together with interest on a promissory note, passed by the defendants to the plaintiffs. Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Shamrao Rele, pleader, represented the defendants.

Mr. Rele admitted the plaintiffs' claim, on behalf of the first defendant, but denied liability for the second and third defendants, who were the sons of the first, on the ground that they were not partners with their father.

The evidence of the plaintiffs was to the effect that the second and third defendants were living and trading jointly with their father, that they had also passed numerous indents to the plaintiffs for importing goods from Europe, such indents having been signed by the second and third defendants, in the name of their father.

Upon the evidence, his Honour thought it unnecessary for the plaintiffs to prove the existence of an actual partnership between the first defendant and his two sons. The evidence indicated clearly that they held themselves out to the plaintiffs as partners of their father. The Court accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed against all the defendants and certified Rs. 51 as professional costs of the plaintiffs' pleader.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Programme of races to be held on Saturday next, 5th inst., in the afternoon.

Yachts handicap race—Start at 3·30 Course No. 3.

Ship's boats (anyrig) handicap race to start at 3-45, Course No. 6 reversed.

"Tomtit" class race—Start at 4 o'clock. Course No. 6, reversed.

Entries for all the above races will close at noon on Friday.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE DECCAN BANK FRAUDS CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, further enquiry was held in the case, in which Rowjee Narayan Parulekar and his two brothers and the two Desais are charged with misappropriation and falsification of books of accounts of the Deccan Banking Corporation. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Superintendent MacDermott, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the defence.

Mada Puchi Bhashyam Iyengar, who was in the Bank's service at Madras since 1896, was the next witness called for the prosecution. He produced the Madras books and said that the firm there was known as M. Hare and Company, whose Bombay agents were Parulekar and Company. In the management of the Madras firm, the first accused took the leading part, while the fourth accused was empowered to carry on the business of the Bank during the absence of the first accused. Witness produced a power of attorney given by M. Hare and Company to Parulekar and Company to act as their Bombay agents, and other papers and documents concerning the accused. The fourth accused signed the Madras papers from 23th December, 1897 to 8th January, 1898. There was only one share in the second accused's name in the Bank, and it was not fully paid up until some time later. The share was produced.

Mr. Nicholson said the second accused had no more interest in the Bank. The learned advocate said that the lock of the second accused's desk was broken open in his presence, and the share certificate was found therein.

Witness, continuing, said the first accused owned only two shares; the third accused not a single one. Witness could find no shares standing in the fourth and fifth accused's names.

Further enquiry was adjourned until to-day.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND OF MAY, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·645	Calm	2	100·6	72·1	29	...	1·31	−2·50
Sirsa	29·676	NW	0	110·3	76·1	31	...	1·28	−0·93
Delhi	29·656	WNW	3	107·7	84·9	18	...	2·43	−0·61
Agra	29·654	NW	5	103·0	80·9	28	...	1·19	−0·25
Cawnpore	29·701	ESE	1	107·0	74·6	36	...	1·80	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	29·721	S	6	109·8	85·2	18	...	1·20	−0·46
Jacobabad	29·682	Calm	7	116·6	78·6	47	...	0·20	−1·05
Karachi	29·781	WSW	12	91·4	76·7	79	...	0·18	−1·66
Jeypore	29·739	NW	6	102·7	77·6	16	...	0·36	−1·34
Ajmere	29·735	SW	9	106·4	87·	26	...	0·82	−0·50
Deesa	29·796	N	9	103·1	77·6	36	...	0·35	−0·21
Ahmedabad	29·781	N	4	112·9	89·1	43	...	0·47	...
Bhuj	29·772	NW	6	106·8	72·4	54	...	0·10	−0·50
Jamnagar	29·803	WNW	17	102·1	77·2	77	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·805	N	11	106·9	74·7	70	...	0·00	−0·57
Bhownagar Para	29·793	NE	7	109·7	77·3	40	...	0·01	...
Veraval	29·789	NNW	10	96·1	75·3	63	...	0·01	...
Neemuch	29·760	NE	7	107·0	75·0	20	...	0·28	−0·81
Indore	29·745	NW	2	105·8	75·1	20	...	0·12	−0·98
Saugor	29·681	S	5	106·4	79·1	34	...	0·52	−2·05
Jubbulpore	29·698	W	4	106·0	73·1	19	...	2·31	−0·49
Hoshangabad	29·786	NW	3	109·6	76·2	38	...	0·40	−1·71
Khandwa	29·743	NW	7	109·7	81·6	8	...	0·26	−1·28
Raipur	29·697	W	7	103·4	77·1	28	...	2·46	−0·25
Nagpur	29·699	Calm	7	110·2	77·1	14	...	0·63	−2·68
Amraoti	29·734	WSW	7	110·4	77·3	28	...	0·20	−2·38
Akola	29·716	NW	5	110·6	72·7	5	...	0·05	−2·93
Surat	29·785	NE	6	109·1	75·5	43	...	0·00	−0·26
Malegaon	29·749	WNW	7	108·3	76·1	19	...	0·06	−1·29
Bombay	29·797	NW	6	91·6	79·6	75	...	0·00	−0·93
Poona	29·791	SW	8	107·1	68·4	21	...	0·01	−2·27
Ahmednagar	29·795	E	7	103·4	68·9	38	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	NNW	14	105·5	78·2	30	..	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·759	SE	10	105·2	79·9	30	..	1·07	−1·76
Ratnagiri	29·800	Calm	4	89·9	79·8	77	...	1·25	+0·37
Belgaum	29·789	SSE	11	96·8	71·7	68	...	1·65	−2·79
Goa	29·826	SW	6	91·0	80·9	78	...	0·01	...
Karwar	29·806	SW	5	90·8	80·0	74	...	0·08	−3·15
Mangalore	29·819	NE	4	91·8	82·9	74	...	0·30	−4·61
Calicut	29·828	SSE	9	91·9	74·0	85	3·00	9·13	−4·30
Cochin	29·845	SSW	...	88·5	74·7	91	0·95	19·87	+2·00
Bangalore	29·813	SSE	9	92·8	71·3	75	...	1·86	−4·33
Secunderabad	29·747	SE	4	104·2	78·9	51	...	1·51	−2·00
Masulipatam	29·782	SSE	6	93·1	80·1	80	...	4·35	−4·35
Bellary	29·768	Calm	4	103·2	77·3	44	...	2·62	−0·68
Cuddapah	29·772	ESE	6	105·2	81·4	64	...	1·59	−4·80
Madras	29·776	WSW	5	96·0	80·0	80	...	5·21	−15·60
Coimbatore	29·831	E	2	92·9	75·6	78	...	9·77	+1·80
Trichinopoly	29·806	Calm	3	94·5	73·8	91	1·13	8·63	−4·71
Negapatam	29·790	W	6	90·0	77·4	85	0·44	17·31	−13·98
Colombo 25th							...	...	...
Aden	29·888	Calm	10	90.	78·3	78	...	1·46	−1·8

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Berar and Central Provinces and at Lahore, Agra, Ajmere, Bhuj, Indore, Malegaon, Sholapur and Secunderabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in the north. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds remain practically unchanged and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° above the mean of the season in Upper Sind and Central Provinces and the Punjab and at Ajmere, Dessa, Bhuj, Surat, Malegaon and Poona, and the minimum 5° to 12° in Rajputana and at Delhi and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity has increased considerably on the Malabar Coast and at a few stations in the Madras Presidency. Elsewhere the changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore and the Madras Presidency and at Goa, Belgaum, Sholapur and Nagpur.

Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (3-00), over an inch at Trichinopoly (1·13) nearly an inch at Cochin (0-95), and below half an inch at Negapatam (0-44).

The brisk fall of the barometer at Lahore and in the North-West and Central Provinces indicates the probable existence of a disturbance far to the north or north-westwards. Pressure has commenced to decrease slightly on the South Coromandel Coast. Local showers are probable in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and in Mysore.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m, 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·771
Temperature of the Air	degrees	86·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·2
Dew Point		75·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·696
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	91·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		81·5
General Directions of wind*		NNE, S, SW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	192

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 1.

10 p.m. ... 83·3

WEDNESDAY.—MAY 2.

6 a.m. ... 80·0
10 a.m. ... 87·7
2 p.m. ... 89·7
4 p.m. ... 89·5

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1900.

1. Leave of absence for 3 months is granted to Br H Rean.
2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps accordingly:—Gunner B Miller.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,413 tons, Captain W Hill, cleared yesterday, for Akyab, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,144 tons, Captain H Creft, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Mauritius, 10th April, with a cargo of sugar and general and 54 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Ferguson, 3,107 tons, Captain W McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 24th March via Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 925 tons, Captain P H Martyr, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Messrs Mahomed Mashin, Abdoola Fray, Ahmed Abdoola Coorjee, Abdoola M Mussai, Abdool A Arcan, Abdool Razack Obeyed, Mahomed Hussan, Mr Arton and 65 deck.

THE following passengers have been booked to proceed to Trieste, per Austrian Lloyd's s s Melpomene, Captain G Sabadini, sailing from the stream to-day. Medical examination at the Ballard Pier, at 4 p.m., sharp:—Mr and Mrs Kynoch, Mrs Haworth, Mrs Benwell and infant, Miss Geddes, Mr and Mrs Liberius, child and 2 infants, and Mr V R Beatty.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Hordern	Wet Basin		R I M S
H M S Pigeon		de Salgi			Royal Navy
Amra	171	Stenart			M M & Co
Pekin	3957	Hayward			P & O Co
Secundra	1675	Allen			M M & Co
B Crawder	1053	Sutherland			A Montochoff
Khandalla	1318	MaDearmed			M M & Co
R Irvine	2361	Holbech			Standard Oil Co
Peters	401	Fiedler			F Heyer
Cyrus		Simon			M M & Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Culna	1463	Hill			M M & Co
Langbank	2696	Rout			M M & Co
Common Wealth	2183	Richard			Bombay Co
Apollo	2427	Pickthorn			M M & Co
Nurani	2870	Sandilands			T M & Co
Melpomene		Sabbadini			A L S N Co
Chigwell	1191	Mackenzie			W & A G & Co
Clan Furguson	3017	McAllister			F M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
C	Brighton	2273	Pirch	Havre		J M & Co
E	Florida	2050	Chapman	Rangoon	5-5	M M & Co
H	Amphitrite	1475	Malloney	Rangoon	2-5	J M & Co
K	Rothenfels	1869	Ziegenmeyer	Karachi	7-5	Glade & Co
M	Bhundara	2214	Repairing			M M & Co
O	Arabia	4697	Parfitt	London	5-5	P & O S N Co
Q	Gulf of Trinidad	1184	Duncanson	Dunkirk	12-7	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
	Mahanadi	517	Budroo	G Ports	3-5	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	11-5	W&A G & Co
3	Booldana	2144	Creft			M M & Co
4	Shanghai	2163	Street	London	5-5	P & O S N Co
5	Oriental	3087	Jephson	Aden	11-5	P & O S N Co
6	Mazagon	3279	Cook	Japan	5-5	P & O S N Co
10	Methley Hall	2232	Brick	Liverpool	5-5	K N & Co
12	Indus	2230	Duchateau	China	8-5	M M & Co
15	Clyde	4098	Street	China	8-5	P & O Co
16	Mogul	2354	Bailey	London	8-5	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	4 5	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime. or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Booldana s	Creft	Mauritius, April 10
2	Clan Ferguson s	McAllister	Glasgow, March 24

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Amphitrite s	Malloney	Rangoon
	Zayathla s	Stafford	Calcutta, &c
	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pemba, Martyr, for Persian Gulf.
,, Culna, Hill, for Akyab.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date	Vessels.	Commander.	From	Departures. Date.	To
March 14	Marathon H M's Cruiser	Field	Cruise		
April 4	Lismore	Andrews	Cardiff	16	Saliff and Colombo
9	Melpomene H M's Cr	Denison	Bombay		
15	Falcon	Craig	Somali coast		Somali coast
	Reichstag	Christiansen	Durban	15	Hamburg
	Arabia s	Parfit	London		Bombay
17	Sydney	Aubert	Bombay	17	Marseilles
	Malta	Cole	Calcutta		London
18	Afghanistan	Seiper	D'Jibouti	18	Bussorah
	Meyun	Rawling	Perim		Perim
19	India	Worcester	Sydney	19	London
	Clyde	Street	Bombay	22	Bombay
	Parramatta	Symons	China	20	London
20	Ballaarat	Field	London		Shanghai
	Minto R I M.	McArthur	Bombay		
	Royalist	Tierney	New York	22	Singapore
22	Wissmann	Mackenzie	Hodeida		
	Falcon	Craig	Somali coast		
	Victorious H M's	Schomberg	China		

Aden, April 22.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Cragoswald s—25 cases confectionery, Essoofally Abdoolally; 3 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co; 260 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 25 cases soap, Budroodin Nuzerally.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—8 cases papers and 9 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally; 100 cases candles, Rahimbhoy Abdool Hoosein; 125 cases candles, Abdoolally Vallibhoy; 22 cases brandy, 18 cases schnaps and 16 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 14 cases medicine, Edulji Brothers.

Socotra s—5 cases paper, Hussonally Abdoolally; 2 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—17 cases glass bangles and 1 case glass beads, F R Papa and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Arabia s—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Methley Hall s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—93 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—150 cases window glass, Tyebally Ebramjee.

FROM PORT ADELAIDE.

Massilia s—4 hogsheads claret, Phillips and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—225 bales gunny cuttings, 125 bales twist waste and 150 bales cotton fly, Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 15 bales carpets, W and A Graham and Co; 21 bales yarn, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 8,000 cwt bonemeals, Mooljee Jamal; 250 bales gunny cuttings, Porshotum Bhimjee; 4,000 cwt bonemeal, Ahmed H Cassam and Co; 10 bales hides, Kurmali B Sajun; 4,000 cwt bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Shanghai s—100 bales hides, E C Nanjee; 40 bales hides, K B Sajun; 60 cwt horns, G H Mahomed; 117 cwt gum and 160 cwt dry chillies, R Dossa and Co; 400 cwt gum, Jamnadas Marbheram; 50 bales hides, 500 cwt olibanum, and 207 cwt mother of pearl shell, M Jaffer; 11 bales hides W and A Graham and Co; 31 bales hides, A H Cassam and Co; 75 bales hides, Esmal Oomar; 2,000 cwt castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales hides, H O H Oomar.

Arabia s—2 bales skins, Cassum Essa and Co; 8 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 150 cwt horns, Rehimbhoy Fazal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—66 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 720 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mogul s—150 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 200 cwt myrabollams and 400 cwt turmeric, Bauer and Krause.

Rothenfels s—4,000 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 5,914 cwt crushed bones, Glade and Co; 1,750 cwt myrabollams, N Futehally and Co; 300 cwt horns, J Mooljee.

FOR BREMEN.

Rothenfels s—1,910 cwt oil cake, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Methly Hall s—75 bales cotton fly, C Heerjee and Co; 2,002 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR HAVRE.

Brighton s—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reve and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gulf of Trindade s—6,000 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 16 cwt shark fins, and 1 case Indian birds feathers, P F Talati 100 bales twist, Talati and Co; 62 cwt sharkfins and 9 cwt, fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co; 24 cwt sharkfins, Dutoobhoy Dossa.

Indus s—1 cwt ivory, M M Essabhoy; 4 cwt ivory, M H E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—45 bales grey piece goods, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 136 bales twist, H Cooverjee; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 38 bales piece goods, Framjee Sons and Co; 20 bales twist, Talati and Co.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

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NOTES,

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TODARMAL,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£100 3-4 unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes.....£101 1-4 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan.....£111 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....£94
Bar Silver in London.....27 1-2 plus 1-16
Do New York.....60 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.....25·17 1-2 plus 1
Do New York.....4·88 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 4 1-8 per cent. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. ,,

EXCHANGE.—The market is steady at unchanged rates and the very smallest business passing possible. From July to December Bank Telegraphic is obtainable at 1s. 3 31-32d. with demand at 1s. 4d., but the enquiry is limited.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
3 months' sight Francs	170 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do.	,, 143 1-2
Japan do.	,, 148 1-2

COUNCIL BILLS.—At to-day's public sale the minimum rate for bills was 1s. 3 31-32d. Tenders at the minimum rate received in full. The total amount of tenders Rs. 20 to 30 lakhs. The amount to be tendered for next week unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96 5-16 to Rs. 96 3-8, with sellers asking 1-16th higher. No change in rates up to the close.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Manockji Petits have receded to Rs. 1,810.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with very little doing, a small lot for Liverpool has been booked in the Ispania at 16s. 6d. In the present state of the market owners prefer to book for the rice ports at Rs. 9. rather than accept 16s. from Bombay for picked ports, but the difference between owners' and buyers' ideas is at least 8 annas and 6d. respectively.

COALS.—A good line of Singareni is reported at Rs. 13-12-0 for June to December delivery and a line of Bird's Navigation at Rs. 13-8, January to June, next year.

WHEAT.—The market is more or less unchanged.

SEEDS.—Gingelly—The market continues quiet but steady at unaltered rates. The only business passing is for local consumption.

CASTORSEED is slightly firmer and the price to-day is quoted at Rs. 38-4.

LINSEED.—The market is excited in great part owing to the approaching settling day. In bold business has been done at Rs. 9-1-6 with sellers now asking Rs. 9-2. Small grain is also higher and Rs. 8-13 to Rs. 8-15 is quoted.

RAPESEED.—Market firm with rates unchanged.

POPPYSEED.—The demand is fair in a firm market at Rs. 8-3-0.

SEEDS—London quotes:—Brown Rapeseed 42s. 2d. May-June, Hamburg, sellers quiet but steady.

WHEAT.—Afloat for U. K. 3,150,000 quarters.

COTTON.—With lower advices from Liverpool and New York, the market opened quieter, ready cotton being quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, with sellers more willing to meet buyers. A fair amount of business has resulted during the day shippers taking 1,500 to 1,700 bales, while the mills were more active buyers than they have been for some time past, having bought between 1,700 and 1,800 bales. In contracts rates opened Rs. 2 down but recovered Re. 1 at the close of the day.

Bengal, Fine...Ready Rs. 213, May Rs. 218, Jan, 1891, Rs. 178.	
Do. Fully Good	,, 212
Broach, Fine	,, 235
Do. Good	,, 230 March 1901, Rs 203
Bhownugur Good	,, 220 to 219
Belatee,	,, 221 to 216
Khandesh	,, 217
S. G. Dharwar	,, 235
Westerns	,, 215

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales Imports 33,000. Surats nil. Spot 5 16-32d. unchanged. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian fair brown 7 7-8d.—1-16 since 25th April.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

May	May-June	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5·22	5·19	5·05	4·32	4·27

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	4,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	10,000 ,,
Do. Continent	16,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	9 13-16 unchanged.
Futures month of Aug.	9·24
do do October	8·07

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	243
Berar	408
Total Oomras	651
Dholleras	242
Compta and Dharwar	36
Westerns	152
Bengals	215
Total	1,296

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

Wheat	1,571
Linseed	3,242
Rapeseed	3,812
Gingelly Seed	607
Poppy Seed	5,187
Castor Seed	2,539
Rice	13,246
Myrabollams	551

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th April, as compared with the statement of 17th April:—

LIABILITIES.	April 17. Rs. A. P.	April 24. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000 0 0	98,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,59,87,700 12 11	1,2[illegible]6,827 11 4
Other Deposits, &c.	5,87,43,721 0 2	5,93,92,310 14 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,17,844 3 0	4,25,722 12 11
Sundries	18,32,299 5 10	19,81,494 6 1
	10,71,31,565 5 11	10,41,99,355 13 3

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	54,42,971 0 0	50,49,070 8 0
Other authorised Investmts.	76,83,749 0 0	75,97,319 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised securities	2,54,81,381 4 10	2,46,31,361 5 8
Accounts of Credit do.	2,98,87 235 2 6	2,2[illegible]3,675 11 3
Bills discounted, &c.	1,37,89 825 1 10	1,34,97 0:9 0 11
Balances with other Banks.	11,70,447 6 2	13,32,157 7 7
Bullion		3,076 4 4
Dead Stock	13,45 151 12 1	13,44,434 15 0
Stamps	10,229 5 9	10,550 12 6
Sundries	9,08 628 2 3	8,71,843 10 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,18,19 976 3 4	1,26,12 787 14 11
Do. at Branches	1,64,94,947 15 2	1,43,11,085 2 9
Rs.	10,71,31,565 5 11	10,41 99,355 13 3

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 21st April, 1900:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	24,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 24,92,982-1-3 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 8,51,432-6-0 }	87,43,794	7	8
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	256,70,042	1	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	20,027	12	1
Sundries	5,93,818	4	11
Total	384,26,882	9	8

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	68,86,713	3	0
Other authorised Investments	6,56,666	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	73,23,146	13	10
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	49,27,315	1	4
Bills discounted and purchased	66,47,258	4	2
Balances with other Banks	9,28,401	10	6
Bullion	997	6	6
Dead stock	9,77,676	6	4
Stamps	11,817	14	7
Sundries	2,01,230	0	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	93,65,756	7	2
Total Rs.	384,26,882	9	8

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,525 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 21st April, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,54,366	5,12,879	6,816	6,74,061
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	...	...	...	7,80,313
Decrease				Rs. 86,252

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SPENCER—May 2, at Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Spencer's residence, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bai Sireenbai, wife of Hiraji Nanabhoy Framjee Spencer, and daughter of the late Dr. Burjorji Ardaseer Spencer, aged 39. Deeply regretted. Funeral this (Thursday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LEONARD—KITCHEN—April 18, at St. John's, Allahabad, by the Rev A. Cumine, Senior Chaplain, George Russell Leonard, to Elizabeth Mercy (Bessie) third daughter of the late Mr John Fortunatus Kitchen, Roorkie.

DEATHS.

CHARDE—April 21, at Cawnpore, Charles Edmond Charde, eldest son of the late Edmond Lovel Charde, District Superintendent, Punjab Police.

DUNN—April 24, at Rangoon, Burma, killed by convicts, Mr Urban John Dunn, second son of John Dunn, Esq. of Trivandrum, Travancore, aged 29 years and 11 months.

SEVERS—April 26, at Perawah Factory, Champaran, Mary Winifred Severs, widow of the late Albert Severs, of Surbiton, in her 53rd year.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1900.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association gives food for reflection. The report for the year 1899, approved by the meeting, discreetly put in the forefront matters possessing an importance of their own, but not of the vital importance of the questions discussed by the Chairman, Sir George Cotton, when moving the adoption of the report. He confined his observations to questions not dealt with in the report, but which were of interest to all concerned in the mill industry. A year ago, though the time was critical, there seemed to be some prospect of an improvement. The prediction was fulfilled, but only for a period of very short duration. Since August there has been such a continued spell of bad trade that most of the mills have had to work short time to diminish losses, and thirty mills have had to stop work altogether. The contributory causes were the large stocks and high prices in China, and the curtailment of the purchasing power of the people in India through the effects of famine. The exports to China in the first four months of the year 1900 were only 140,000 bales as compared with 186,000 in the previous year. There has been apparently no reduction of consumption in China; Sir George believes there is a continuous increase. But the stocks held are so large that it is hopeless to expect the traders to buy fresh supplies at the high prices made necessary by the scarcity of cotton in a year of drought. The situation cannot be prolonged indefinitely. The short-time movement in Bombay will assist in the reduction of stocks in the Far East, and demand will, sooner or later, overtake production. Even in Japan they see the necessity of curtailing the number of hours their mills work by the electric light. Sir George Cotton was fully justified in the observation that, if all the Bombay mills, instead of a few, had agreed last October to work only four days a week, the crisis would not have been so severe or so prolonged. We would go further and say that if heed had been given to the proposal of the cotton dealers in China long before, that production should be reduced until the loaded market was relieved by the absorption of the immense stocks on hand, the crisis might have been almost wholly avoided. The mills would, in either case, have made their stocks of cheap cotton last longer, and would not have been tempted, as some were, to buy their raw cotton at the top of the market. When people play for their own hand, they should make sure that the result will be what they wish. As a rule, it would be wiser for a trade situated as that of Bombay is, for all concerned to act together and present a united front whenever, as Sir George well said, the general good of the industry demands combination and unanimity.

Sad to say the experienced Chairman of the Mill-owners sees no reason to modify the opinion expressed last year that there is no prospect of the mills, whether in India, China or Japan, ever again earning the large profits to which they were accustomed in happier times. He is, indeed, inclined to think that there is more room for satisfaction than regret in the change from phenomenal earnings which stimulate speculation and over-production, to reasonable profits which induce a steady development in accordance with the slow but certain growth of the demand. Years of prosperous trade have always been followed by a large increase in the number of spindles that have to work under the unfavourable conditions which their contribution to the aggregate output has helped to create. There will very probably be room in Bombay for more mills. But they will have to be worked with greater economy, with special attention to the waste involved in employing double the number of hands that would be required under a more judicious system. Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. have found that the reduction of the number of hours enables half the number of hands hitherto employed to do more and better work. This latter advantage is secured in large part by the opportunity given by the reduction of numbers to select the more competent and give the less competent leave to go elsewhere. As compared to those of Manchester the Bombay mills work excessive hours, ten and a half in winter and thirteen and a half in summer; in mills where the electric light is used the hours are increased to fifteen. The system requires a large number of supernumeraries, and the admission of substitutes. It stands to reason that close application to business cannot be enforced when such hours are the rule, and it becomes necessary to have two men to do the work that one could get through comfortably in shorter periods of work. Sir George Cotton testifies that a ten or eleven hours' day gives better work, more regularity of attendance, more effective and contented workmen. When profits were large there was a certain temptation to turn out greater quantities of work even at the cost of quality; but those days are gone for ever, and the mill-owner must look to the quality of the output rather than the quantity for his profit. It is satisfactory to hear on such good authority that contrary to forebodings the reduction of the hours of working and the stoppage of a considerable number of mills have not produced the widespread distress there seemed to be so much reason to anticipate. Most of them being villagers, having some land of their own or belonging to families that have land, returned to their country to take a rest. Others found employment in diverse industries. The blow has fallen much more lightly upon them than it would have done on the landless mill-hands of Lancashire. No less satisfactory is the evidence of stability given under such adverse circumstances by the Mill-owners' Association, when it contributes Rs. 5,000 to the Famine Relief Fund, and the usual subscription to the Victoria Technical Institute.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bomonjee Petit, who can speak on such a question with the fulness of knowledge, urged that serious attention should be given to every means of improving the industry, and that special effort should be given to manufacture finer yarns and clothes of a finer texture. The Japanese market has been lost, and the loss of the Chinese seems likely to follow. What is even more disquieting is that the Indian market is being taken from the Bombay mills by factories in the mofussil springing up to supply local needs. The Indian mills obtain and must continue to obtain their supply of cotton from this country. Mr. Petit holds that Indian cotton should not be sent to Japan to enable the mills of that country to undersell the Indian yarns and cloth in the Chinese market. Another grievance finds a prominent place in the report. As was apprehended the duty on coarse cloths made in the mills has acted as a premium or bounty on the hand-loom industry in the villages which now undersell similar goods issuing from the mills. The Association approached the Government on the subject last year, pointing out the inequity of levying a duty on the output from costly mills while the output from the hand-loom had to pay none. The answer was more plausible than convincing. Government could not place a duty on the countless small hand-looms in Indian villages, and as long as a duty is levied on Lancashire cloths for revenue purposes the Bombay mills must pay a countervailing duty, so that the foreign product might not be handicapped by having to compete with a protective duty. But that is precisely what the Bombay mills suffer from the "protected" hand-loom industry. Mr. E. D. Wacha made an excellent suggestion. Bombay should imitate Manchester and organise a Cotton Supply Association to ensure a continuous and abundant supply of raw cotton. Mr. Petit on the same important topic recited what had been successfully accomplished twenty years ago by Messrs. Peel Castle and Co. They procured American cotton seeds and induced the Government to pass it on to the Collector of Khandeish, who was successful in getting the ryots to cultivate it. It had a staple one and a half larger than that of the present Khandeish cotton. It fell off in quality through the inexperience of the cultivators. There is where an energetic and intelligent Cotton Supply Association could do excellent work in instructing the ryots and renewing the imports of seed.

IF Bombay Presidency be taken as a whole there are now 1,900,000 persons on relief. There was practically no increase except in the Native States, where distress and privation has reached a severe crisis. Slight showers of rain have fallen in many districts, but beyond cooling the atmosphere it has accomplished little else. It has not increased the growth of vegetation nor replenished the water-supplies, although in many parts the fall in prices may be traced to this source. The situation in Bombay Presidency is very serious and is causing great anxiety to Government. The greatest difficulty is to provide suitable relief works, and even when the monsoon breaks many of such works will have to be carried on. The Government anticipate that many labourers will leave the works in Gujarat and Khandeish and the Deccan by the middle of July, but until the sowing of rabi crops there will be, we fear, little reduction. A circular has just been issued to the famine officers pointing out the desirability of keeping agriculturists employed close to their holdings, so that when there is a sufficiency of rain the ryots may find no difficulty in resuming their ordinary occupation. In addition to the difficulty of providing work and food for this vast multitude, there is the question of saving the cattle from starvation. This is a most important task, for without agricultural stock the cultivator cannot prepare his holding. Several cattle camps have been formed, and thousands of heads of cattle have been deported to the grazing lands in Thana and Dharampur. In the northern districts and in the Deccan the loss of cattle has been very heavy, but the situation in this Presidency is not quite so difficult as the position in the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor, speaking at Lahore, said the task of keeping the cattle alive was insuperable and the united efforts of the Provincial and Central Governments had proved entirely futile, and they were "obliged with great grief to sit down helpless in the face of the deplorable fact that hundreds of thousands of cattle have perished and are still perishing for lack of fodder." The famine is not severe in Madras, the latest returns showing a decrease of about 1,000 persons, the reduction being due to the enforcement of tests. The irrigated crops are only yielding moderately. Further rain has done much good in facilitating sowings of autumn crops in Bengal, and in the indigo districts damage to the plant by caterpillars is still reported. The same pest is causing injury to the cotton crop in Sialkot district. The prospects in Burma are very encouraging while in Assam agricultural work is in full swing. The situation in Berar and Hyderabad is unchanged, and except that there has been an increase in the numbers on relief there is nothing fresh to note with regard to the Central Provinces. Marwar, in Rajputana, reports a diminution of 8,000 on relief, but this is due to fear of cholera and shifting labour. In the Navsari division of Baroda, cholera has appeared, and at Rajkote the disease is also virulent. Standing crops are doing well in Nepal, but wintry weather is retarding agriculture in Kashmir.

TIMELY instructions have been issued by Government to the Commissioners of Divisions in Bombay on the subject of relief measures to be carried out in famine-stricken districts after the rains commence. Although general instructions were given three years ago, there are conditions peculiar to this present famine which call for certain modifications. The number of people in need of relief is so large that practically all the works available are being used to their full capacity, and it is not likely that there will be such a reduction during the early rains as to render it possible to close many works. Commissioners are, therefore, to take into very early consideration the question of selecting the most suitable works for the employment of famine-labourers. Commissioners are reminded that it is not desirable to keep cultivators at a great distance from their homes, though it would be impracticable to provide on small village works for all. But instructions are given that in all cases the cultivators shall be employed in works nearest their homes, so that in favourable weather they might get to their legitimate work without difficulty When they are unable to earn enough money for their wants by this means they are to be assisted by doles. Special instructions are given as to huts for workers. It is feared that although the huts used in 1897 were fairly water-tight, considerable sickness arose from damp and exposure, so that efforts are to be made to have as water-tight material as possible used. Small works have been opened where they seemed to be needed to provide relief to members of aboriginal tribes, who would not go far from home, but they will have to be closed in the heavy rain, and other measures recommended by the Famine Commissioners will be resorted to. It is doubtful therefore, if any hitch will occur in the proper relief of sufferers in the bad weather. The same publication embraces a note by Mr. Mollison, addressed to the agriculturists in Gujerat and the Deccan, as to the tillage of land by manual labour. As many cattle are dead and others too weak to work, Mr. Mollison shows how the difficulty can be overcome. If they will pull the drill and harrow themselves, they will get their fields ready in time for sowing; if not, they cannot hope to. Ploughs are admittedly too heavy, but Government has had strong, light drills (phadkos) and harrows made which can easily be drawn by four men or women. Specimens have been sent to the various districts to be seen and tried by the agriculturist and to serve as patterns for village carpenters.

THE question of the substitution of oil for coal as fuel for boilers in cotton mills has been engaging the attention of manufacturers for some time past. Oil is being tried as an experiment, but nothing definite has yet been ascertained, although there can be little doubt that for small engines it might be useful. The cost of oil is if anything a little more than ordinary coal, and this of course is not in favour of the new product. The difficulties in the way of its becoming of general use in mills appears to be first cost and storage. It would require a considerable number of tanks to store oil for a month or two months' consumption by a mill with four or five boilers, as it is evident that if mills were to go on using oil, becoming solely dependent upon it, it would be unsafe for owners to have a supply less than would carry them over that period. In this connection, it must be remembered there is always a danger in the arrival of cargo, and unless the mills had a fair supply in hand they would be put to considerable inconvenience if delivery were delayed. The cost of the tanks would mean the expenditure of a large sum, and the storage of large quantities of oil in the immediate neighbourhood of a cotton mill would hardly commend itself to insurance companies, or to the mill-owners themselves. So far it cannot be said that oil is cheaper, and unless it offers considerable advantages in the way of lessened cost there appears to be little temptation to induce owners to substitute it for coal, at the same time going to considerable expense in providing storage tanks, feeding tanks and pumps for supplying the latter. The price of Indian coal is Rs. 13 to Rs. 14 per ton, and this variety of fuel is always available, and before steam power is superseded oil would have to be at a much less price to find favour with manufacturers. The use of oil on lines of railway where it is obtained and where coal is difficult and costly to procure can be understood. The question in the minds of cotton manufacturers is wholly one of cost, and there is at present no evidence that oil is cheaper than Indian fuel. For small engines and where cost is not of so much importance as the avoidance of smoke, and to ensure cleanliness, there oil may have a chance, but the inducement to large mills is not sufficient to adopt the new fuel.

THE statement of the approximate gross earnings of Indian Railways published this week shows a satisfactory improvement. The previous week's returns compared with the corresponding period of last year gave a decrease. The latest returns show three-and-three-quarter lakhs to the good. The earnings in the first fortnight of April aggregated a crore and twenty-five lakhs, an increase of over five lakhs on the corresponding period last year. Towards the improvement the Bengal-Nagpur line contributed over a lakh, the Rajputana-Malwa, a lakh and-a-half; the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, the Bengal Central, the Bengal and North-Western, the Burma, and the East Coast lines have each between a half and a three-quarters of a lakh to the good. But the North-Western line receipts fell short by over two lakhs, and the Great Indian Peninsula by a lakh and eighty-five thousand, figures which bring down the total by very materially.

THE freightship Shanghai, which is due to sail to England on the 16th instant, conveys 100 men, 25 women and 55 children, all of the Royal Artillery. They will be in charge of Major King and Lieutenants and Quarter-Masters May and Lovegrove.

DURING the last three days there has been further rainfall in many parts of Southern India, Tanjore and Trichinopoly especially having received very heavy showers.

MR. H. H. RISLEY, Census Commissioner, on leaving Calcutta pays a short vist to Naini Tal, this week, to confer with the local authorities as to the census arrangements for these Provinces.

SUB-CONDUCTOR H. J. THOMAS of the Bombay Ordnance Department died, yesterday, at St. George's Hospital from heat apoplexy. The funeral will leave St. George's Hospital at 4-0 p.m., to-day, arriving at Sewree at 5-30 o'clock p.m. The 1st Norfolk Regiment will furnish the necessary firing party, one sergeant, and 25 rank-and-file—which will rail from Colaba Station to Elphinstone Road and back, leaving by the 4 p.m. (local time) passenger train, marching thence to Sewree cemetery, returning by the 7-3 p.m. (local time) passenger train.

MR. T. WAKE, Deputy Auditor, Madras Railway, proceeds on privilege leave for two months and nineteen days from the 4th proximo.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the construction of a bridge over the back-water canal at mile 62 of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway. The work is to be put in hand at once.

THE experiment of a camp at Torawari, between Hangu and Thall on the Kohat-Kurram section of the frontier, is to be given up. It is unlikely there will ever be a cantonment there, as the site proves to have many drawbacks.

MENTION was made the other day of glander having broken out in three of the Army Remount Depots. We are glad to hear, however, from Ahmednagar that there neither are nor have been any cases of the disease in the Depot there.

THE importation into India of Japanese gold yens still continues, and the drain of gold from Japan not only to this country, but to Europe, must be very great. India is benefiting very materially, as its reserve of the yellow metal is steadily mounting.

MAJOR CHENEVIX TRENCH, British Consular Agent for Eastern Persia, has reached Seistan, and will remain there some little time before proceeding to Mashed. His presence should materially aid in developing the trade with Central Asia by the Nushki route.

DURING the latter part of last year the Madras Government sanctioned an engineering survey for light railwayfrom Kalikiri Station, on the Pakala-a Dharmaveram Section of the South Indian Railway, to Royachoti a town 32 miles distant, also a traffic survey of the route proposed to be followed by a line linking Trichinopoly with Tirukoilur (in the South Arcot District). The Agent of the South Indian Railway having completed these undertakings, has submitted to Government the reports and estimates connected therewith. The reports being of a very favourable nature, it is expected that the projects will be taken in hand and construction work commenced at an early date.

THE Government of India some time ago submitted proposals to the India Office with a view to disposing of certain points connected with the additional pensions of Rs. 1,000 per annum granted to officers of the Uncovenanted Services. There had been some discontent as to the number of such pensions available, and doubts had arisen as to what officers exactly were qualified as heads of departments, &c. The proposals of the Government were liberally framed, both as regards service counting for pension and the eligibility of officers whose claims to the extra Rs. 1,000 a year were doubtful. The Secretary of State has not yet formally notified his acceptance of the changes proposed, but there is every reason to believe that he has fallen in with the views of the Government.

IN an article, last month, on police and dacoits in the Agra District, writes the Allahabad paper, we noticed the success gained by Mr. Kemball in securing the arrest of more than 100 dacoits, consequent upon the confession of a notorious evil-doer named Mohan Lal. In continuation of that interesting story we may state that Mr. Kemball was greatly aided in his little campaign by Sardar Bhagat Singh, whose deep knowledge of dacoits and their ways was of the highest value. The Sardar is a Sikh gentleman and landholder of Bhera in the Shahpur District of the Punjab, who entered the Thagi and Dacoity Department in the Rajputana Agency some years ago, and has won the commendation of every British officer with whom he has worked. Under Mr. Clogstoun he played a leading part in breaking up Ghia Ram's gang in 1898, and in checking organised crime on the borders of Dholpur State and the North-West Provinces. He held charge of the Thagi and Dacoity Agency in Rajputana for six months last year, until relieved by Mr. Kemball and the work done under his orders in the eastern district was especially good. Being a man of tact and judgment, he managed to bring about a settlement of troublesome and long-standing disputes between the Gujars on both sides of the Jeypore-Karauli border. Bhagat Singh's services has repeatedly been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and we have no doubt they will in due course be adequately recognised. When the State has a trusty servant of this type, giving his whole energies to the cause of law and order, the Government are not given to overlooking him.

IN the American Senate a sum of three millions was appropriated for the Pacific Cable from San Francisco to Honolulu.

THE French Chamber of Deputies, voted the Budget and rejected some amendments introduced by the Senate. The Budget will, therefore, have to be sent back to the Senate.

REAR-ADMIRAL W. H. HENDERSON, who has recently been called to the Privy Council of Jamaica, and appointed a member of the Legislative Council of that Government, was recently relieved as Commodore at Port Royal. He served with the native brigade landed under the command of Sir E. R. Fremantle, Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies station, for the punitive expedition against the Sultan of Vitu in October, 1890. His conduct was mentioned in despatches. The gallant officer was awarded a captain's Good Service Pension in March, 1898.

AN individual of curious research in the Rue Royale has discovered that the Naval establishments at Brest are too costly, and that a wasteful policy is pursued in the local administration. He has drawn the attention of the Minister of Marine to the fact, and the result of his inquiry is a singular illustration of the details that lay such a heavy charge upon M. de Lanessan. The Minister has pointed out to the Prefect at Brest that, whereas there are only thirteen Naval cats at Toulon, and only two at Cherbourg in the general magazine, exclusive of a number of animals which are not fed at the public charge, not less than ninety-one animals are in the various victualling and other stores at Brest, a sum of 1,377 francs being annually charged for their supply of cat's meat. The Prefect is accordingly instructed to charge upon the public funds the keep of only one or two cats, and, if more are needed, to find some other means of feeding them.

THE Austrian Naval estimates for the year 1900 amount upon the ordinary votes to 25,556,050 crowns (an increase of 3,365,530 crowns) and on the extraordinary charges to 13,910,450 crowns (an increase of 2,417,450 crowns). Among the ordinary votes provision is made for completing the torpedo cruiser Zenta, 2,250 tons, for continuing work upon the Asperu and another torpedo cruiser known as "C," of the same class, though with 100 tons more greater displacement, and for beginning a cruiser "E" of about 7,000 tons to replace the old "Radetzky" as well as a small mining vessel. The extraordinary charges include provision for completing six sea-going torpedo boats, for further work upon the "Kaizer Karl VI." and the coest defence battleships (8,340 tons) "I." and "II." and for laying down a third ship of the same class. There are votes for the armament of the vessels and for mines, torpedoes, and torpedo nets, as also for work at the coaling and torpedo station at Teodo, the enlargement of the magazines at Vallelunga, and additions to the mining establishment at Fiselia, besides sundry other works.

AT a meeting on April 2nd of the foreign and colonial section of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Agent-General for Canada, presiding, Sir C. Dilke, M.P., read a paper entitled "The Century in our Colonies." The lecturer, having observed that a hundred years ago the foundations of our present colonial Empire had been laid, gave a review of the political progress of the different colonies during the century, dwelling at some length on the Constitution of Canada and certain aspects of the Australian Common-wealth Bill. The chairman then addressed the meeting, remarking that the great colonies had now got beyond the age of tutelage and had practically become one with the mother country, as was proved by the ready help they were giving her in the present war. Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works in Canada spoke of the assured loyalty of the French Canadians as being founded on their appreciation of the freedom and justice of British institutions. A few days ago he met a representative of the Transvaal at a Foreign Office reception in Paris and told him that, the final issue of the war being certain, the best thing the Dutch in the Transvaal and Free State could do was to follow the example of the French in Canada and, when British rule was established, take full advantage of it. Mr. A. Deakin, delegate from Victoria, spoke of the importance of the Commonwealth Bill to Australia. Sir W. Lee Warner, Sir J. Cockburn, Agent-General for South Australia, and Sir J. Salomons, representing New South Wales, also addressed the meeting, the latter remarking that when Great Britain and her federated colonies were fully welded into one great Empire it would possess such overwhelming moral and political influence as would enable it to command the peace of the world.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL CARRINGTON'S ADVANCE.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Reuter, wiring from Beira on the 28th, says that General Carrington has reached the advance depot camp at Marandellas.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR HOUTNEY.

Reuter (Thabanchu) wiring on the 1st, says General Hamilton's division was engaged yesterday and to-day in forcing a passage northwards of Houtney.

The enemy who were in force held the line of hills commanding the sides of the Nek were attacked and fled and the passage cleared.

The Boers on the mountains are now shelling our outlying camp necessitating its removal to a safer place.

THE BOERS OPPOSE GENERAL HAMILTON'S ADVANCE.

LONDON, MAY 1.

A despatch from Lord Roberts says that General Ian Hamilton with the Mounted Infantry and General Smith-Dorrien's Brigade when marching northward yesterday from Thabanchu were opposed by a strong Boer force under Commandant Botha at Houtney.

Reinforcements have been sent and General French is strengthening Hamilton from Thabanchu, where the Boers have decreased.

Hamilton's casualties yesterday were about thirty.

Maxwell's Brigade yesterday occupied Vlacksonters and Schamskraal kopjes unopposed, but the Mounted Infantry were engaged for four hours.

CASUALTIES IN LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The following casualties occurred in Hamilton's force in the fighting on the 30th ultimo :—

KILLED.

Major Showers, Lumsden's Horse.
Private H. Lumsden, Lumsden's Horse.

WOUNDED.

Sergeant Marsham, Lumsden's Horse.
Sergeant Elliott, Lumsden's Horse.
Private Burn Murdoch, Lumsden's Horse.
Private Franks, Lumsden's Horse.

MISSING.

Sergeant Fraser, Lumsden's Horse.
Sergeant Macnamara, Lumsden's Horse.
Private Daubeny, Lumsden's Horse.
Private Saunders, Lumsden's Horse.
Private Gillindray, Lumsden's Horse.
Private Firth, Lumsden's Horse.
Private Peterson, Lumsden's Horse.

Lieut. Crane and Private Warton are believed to be wounded.

Altogether eight officers and twenty men of various regiments were killed, wounded and missing.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

In reply to a question in the Commons, Mr. Wyndham said that in view of the exceptional circumstances the correspondence between Lord Lansdowne and Lord Roberts concerning the publication of the Spion Kop despatches would be published.

NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

The "Pall Mall Gazette," in a despatch from Mafeking, dated 20th ultimo, says the Boers are busy blowing up the railway to the southward of that station.

The garrison responds with the utmost cheerfulness to Lord Roberts' request to hold out another month.

THE SIEGE OF MAFEKING.

LONDON, MAY 2.

A "Times" despatch from Mafeking, dated 20th ult., says the besiegers now number 3,000 with numerous guns, but their big Creuzot has been withdrawn. Natives report it has been sent to Pretoria, but the siege of Mafeking is nevertheless being prosecuted vigorously.

REBEL ATTACK AT BOSHOF.

Reuter wiring from Boshof on the 29th says 400 rebels attacked our outpost to the eastward the day before but were repulsed without loss on our side.

DISCUSSION ON THE DESPATCHES.

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

GENERAL HUNTER PREPARING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 2.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, London, 1st May :—Mr. Balfour has consented to the proposed debate on the Spion Kop despatches. The debate will take place on Friday, and will probably include the discussion of the Magersfontein and Koornspruit fights and other issues under a motion to reduce Lord Lansdowne's salary.

The Central News affirms that after the publication of the despatches General Buller volunteered his resignation, which Lord Roberts refused to accept.

Replying to a complaint from General Buller, Lucas Meyer declares that the only prisoners lodged in the common gaol at Bloemfontein were those attempting to escape, or suspected of such an intention. The prisoners were in no wise treated as ordinary misdemeanants. He proceeds to allege that the Boer prisoners have been placed in the gaol at Maritzburg and confined among the natives. General Buller has not replied to this allegation.

The "Daily Express" confirms the news that General Hunter is preparing to relieve Mafeking. It adds that Lord Methuen will probably assist in the operations.

The Brussels "Soir" declares the Boer Government will, when Pretoria is besieged, retire to Lydenburg.

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

The "Indian Daily News" has received the following special cablegram, dated London, May 1st:—The Central News Agency says that after the publication of the Spion Kop despatches General Buller placed his resignation with Lord Roberts, who refused to accept it.

Both the Cape and Natal Governments are introducing Bills appointing a special tribunal of Colonial Judges to try rebels, and thus obviate the necessity of Imperial action.

General Sir Charles Warren arrived at Cape Town on Sunday and started the same evening for Kimberley.

GENERAL CARRINGTON AT BEIRA.

The Governor of Beira cordially welcomed Sir F. Carrington, who arrived on the 23rd April, and reviewed the Portuguese troops. He inspected the Camp at Bamboo Creek and proceeded to Marandellas. The railway is working smoothly. Four broad gauge locomotives have arrived.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

The Government of India have ruled that subsistence allowance is admissible to families of Non-Commissioned Officers and men, who are prisoners of war in South Africa.

OFFICERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Major Norie, 1st Gurkha Rifles, and Captain Peyton, 15th Hussars, have been permitted to proceed to South Africa.

The wear and tear of modern warfare, writes the "Pioneer," is eloquently shown in the enormous casualty lists weekly supplied by the War Office. At present there are eight hospital ships lying in Durban harbour having accommodation for 1,100 men. Of these the P. and O. Nubia has 300 cots, and since her completion in January up to date some 962 sick and wounded have been dealt with on this vessel. Of this number only 289 were wounded, the remainder being cases of disease, notably dysentery and rheumatism. During the first two months of her service, 674 out of the 962 were discharged in one way or another; and it is interesting to note that 443 had already returned to duty at the front. One hundred and seventy were returned to England as unfit for further duty, at least during this campaign, and the remainder were mostly still under treatment, while only two deaths occurred. This, of course, is a record as compared with any previous campaign, and is due to a number of causes. The "humane" Mauser with its small calibre and enormous velocity accounts for the rapid recovery of the wounded; while the proximity of the railway to the movements of troops and the rapid removal of the sick to the base of operations have given the patients an enormously greater chance of recovery it was possible for them to have in the frontier expeditions in India, for instance, when men have to be painfully carried many miles in doolies before reaching a line of rail. The hospital train service has been raised during the campaign to a pitch of perfection which was never anticipated, and it is to be hoped that the results obtained will lead to a recognition of the urgent necessity of a similar service being available in this country against the time the Indian Army has to meet a civilised power and to sustain casualties on an entirely different scale from those encountered in ordinary frontier warfare.

RELIEF FUND FOR FOLLOWERS' FAMILIES.

THE following letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Indian Followers' Families Relief Association, Army Head Quarters, India, Simla, dated the 26th April, 1900, is published for information :—Officers Commanding Corps and Heads of Departments are requested to comply direct with para. 2 of this letter :—"I am directed by the Committee of the Association to invite your attention to the object of the fund which is to afford relief to the families of Native Soldiers and Followers now serving in South Africa, by the grant of small monthly allowances, paid through the British Officers of the Corps to which they belong, or the department to which they were attached, or through which they were specially enlisted for service. 2. Subscriptions are not at present needed, but the Committee will be much obliged if you will institute enquiries through Commanding Officers or Heads of Departments with a view to their furnishing particulars of families requiring assistance. Such particulars should be communicated to the Secretary, Indian Followers' Families Relief Association, Simla, direct and should state the relationship of those recommended for relief, i.e., wife, mother, father or children, the number of the latter being specified.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Maclean in the Commons, said the object of the Indian countervailing duty on sugar was to encourage equality between Indian sugar and bounty-fed foreign imports.

This had been attained and it was not intended to revert to the old inequitable situation.

THE WELBY COMMISSION.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a question, said it would be impossible for the Government to arrive at any conclusion this session respecting the recommendations of the Welby Commission.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN UTAH.

LONDON, MAY 2.

An explosion of blasting powder has taken place in a mine at Schofield, Utah.

Over 200 miners perished, and 137 bodies have been recovered.

PLAGUE AT PORT SAID.

The plague has appeared at Port Said.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The following is the result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas :—

Diamond Jubilee	1
Bonarosa	2
Sidus	3

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

H. M. the Queen's Birthday will be observed on the 23rd May in London and on 24th May in India.

APPOINTMENT.

H. M. the Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. Pratt as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Bartholomeus, I. M. S., Bombay, retires in August next. He receives extra pension.

A number of Officers in India are applying to join the Irish Guards, which are being raised at Home.

Delhi and Gurgaon districts are opened to infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent for the enlistment of Jats.

THE REFORM CLUB.

The Reform Club entertained Sir William MacCormac and Mr. Traves at dinner on Saturday, Lord Rosebery presiding.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, MAY 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Socotra, extra, from Bombay arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.

Good Showmugger	4 24-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64
Bar Silver	27 1-8

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

CLOSE OF THE HUNTING SEASON.

FIELD TRIALS OF SPORTING DOGS.

FOOTBALL AND ATHLETICS.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

THE hunting season is now practically over, and although the spring is decidedly backward it would be undesirable to continue the campaign until a later date. In these days of agricultural depression it is more than ever necessary for masters of hounds to consider the wishes and cultivate the good-will of the farmers, and it is well known that the latter do not care to see hounds on their land after about the first week of April. Although the pack may cause no appreciable damage, some members of the field may think it necessary to gallop over seeds or young grass, and, observing this, the farmer vows within himself that another season shall find the fields in question protected by wire. Ewes and lambs also suffer at this time from the presence of large numbers of mounted men, and altogether April 7 is quite a late enough date on which to finish the season. In the New Forest, however, hunting will be continued until the end of April, and many keen men to hounds take advantage of the extension. Both fox and deer are hunted, the New Forest deerhounds being the only pack that habitually hunt both fallow and red deer. Sometimes, although seldom, a run is obtained with a roebuck.

It is impossible to look back upon the last six months without recalling the anxious times through which we passed when the fortune of war turned against us. When the crisis came, right well did fox-hunting justify its existence as a national sport. A list of the masters of hounds, past and present, and of men well known with various packs who volunteered for active service would fill the rest of this column. A very large proportion of the Imperial Yeomanry was recruited from the ranks of foxhunters, and the value of hunting as a school for training cavalry and mounted infantry has been proved up to the hilt. In letters to the weekly sporting papers Lord Wemyss suggests that hunting men should organise themselves as a branch of our auxiliary defensive forces, and maintains that "no such effective force in these days could be found all the world over." The idea is well worth the consideration of the authorities. As there are upwards of 200 hunts in the United Kingdom, an exceedingly mobile force of perhaps 30,000 men might be raised in this manner. Most men who hunt are also accustomed to the use of firearms, and if we have learned anything from the Boer war it should be that the precision and niceties of drill rank second in modern warfare to mobility and straight shooting.

From the standpoint of sport the past hunting season offers no features of special interest. Owing to drought in autumn, cub-hunting was carried on with only moderate success, but heavy rains towards the end of October enabled the regular campaign to be started under favourable conditions. Throughout November good scenting days followed one another with pleasant regularity, and the sequence of satisfactory sport lasted until the beginning of December. From that time until the middle of February the weather was unsettled. Frost, snow, and, latterly, heavy and persistent rains interfered with hunting, and in many districts serious floods occurred towards the end of February; in the Thames valley the waters rose nearly as high as in the great floods of 1894. Although many good and some first-rate runs were recorded, the traditions of past years have scarcely been equalled this season. There has been nothing of exceptional brilliancy. A remarkable run was seen with the Belvoir hounds on Wednesday, January 10. Finding in Melton Spinney, hounds were running for three hours and a half, eventually marking a fox to ground at Sproxton Thorns. Foxes were changed at least once during this great run, but there was never any lengthened check, and at times the pack ran their hardest; the distance covered was about twenty miles. Lord Southampton has shown capital sport during his first season in command of the Woodland Pytchley. Among many good days, Thursday, February 1 is worthy of mention. A fox found in Weekly Hall Wood was marked to ground after upwards of an hour of fast travelling, then a substitute was found in the same covert, and a clinking run of two hours ended at Wilbarston, where the fox went to ground, was bolted and killed. The week ending March 10 provided perhaps the best sport of the season. On Thursday the 8th, followers of Mr. Fernie's hounds were especially fortunate. Finding at Sheepthorns, hounds ran at a good holding pace up to Tur Langton. Hereabouts a change of foxes was more than suspected. However this might be, hounds drove a fox away from Shankton Holt in great style, and thirty minutes later were nearing Tugby Bushes close at the brush of a beaten fox. But their quarry managed to reach Adam's Gorse, and again hounds changed to a fresh line. A great extent of country was covered in the course of this run, and hounds were unfortunate in not obtaining their prize. A first-rate run was witnessed with the Bicester on Thursday, February 24. A fox roused in Claydon Home Wood was lost at Denbigh Hall Farm after standing up before hounds for nearly two hours. The point was twelve miles, and with the going extremely deep hounds had altogether the better of horses towards the end.

A large number of masters of hounds have resigned, but most of these retirements were mentioned at the time they occurred. There is little doubt that all difficulties will be adjusted before another season comes round. Although the responsibilities of the post have increased of late years, men are always forthcoming who are willing and anxious to take countries. Wire, it is to be feared, is as plentiful as ever, but in all other respects the farmers are exceedingly well disposed towards hunting, and this being the case, we may fairly hope that a modus vivendi will be arrived at in the matter of wire fencing.

It has already been pointed out that the war is likely to give a considerable impetus to the breeding of horses and ponies in this country; it is to be hoped also that it will lead to a thorough inquiry into the ways of the Remount Department.

This year's field trials, as regards the United Kingdom, were begun on Tuesday under pleasant conditions over the fine preserves of the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey, a short distance from Ampthill (Bedforshire). Mr. George Potter, hon. secretary of the English Setter Club, had issued an excellent card, although the entry was slightly lower than that of last year. When the first brace in the English Setter Puppy Stakes—Mr. F. C. Lowe's (Sittingbourne) Cherry Picker and Mr. James Bishop's (Salop) Music of Salop were called on a hare got up, but both puppies gave fur the go-by, and after each had also proved equal to game they were called up, the Kent nominee having a slight pull. Captain Heywood-Lonsdale's (Market Drayton) Ightfield Gaby and Mr. B. J. Warwick's (Peterfield) Compton Sam were then put down, but here there was never the least doubt as to which was the superior game-finder, the Shropshire nominee ranging his ground well, showing excellent pace, and being under perfect control. In the next tie the same owners were represented, and Captain Heywood-Lonsdale was again successful with Ightfield Duke, a light-coloured puppy inclined to get out of hand when given an opportunity, but taken all round more than useful. Those left in the second round were Cherry Picker, Ightfield Gaby, Compton Sam and Ightfield Duke, and after further severe trial, in which Gaby showed all-round superiority, the Market Drayton bitch was awarded the first prize of £16, her kennel mate Duke being second, and Mr. Lowe's Cherry Picker third, a certificate of merit being given to Mr. James Bishop's Music of Salop, a steady worker but inclined to be slow.

In the Pointer Puppy Stakes, after the Scottish puppy sent all the way from Pitlochry by Mr. A. E. Butter had run a bye with Compton Ida there was no doubt as to the winner, Mr. Butter's youngster being a freer ranger than any that had gone before; and after further trial with Mr. D. R. Scratton's Persis she was awarded the first prize of £20, Persis getting second money and Mr. J. R. Lloyd's Totnes Boy third award.

Only two stakes were left for decision on Wednesday, the all-aged event, a mixed one for pointers and setters, and the brace competition,—the combined entry making up an excellent card. There were nine entries in the former, and after the stake had been once run through the judges called up the following for further trial :—Mr. James Bishop's (Salop) Luck of Salop, Mr. A. E. Butter's (Pitlochry) Faskally Bragg, Mr. Elias Bishop's (Newton Abbot) Sunflower, Captain Heywood Lonsdale's (Market Drayton) Ightfield Top, Mr. B. J. Warwick's (Petersfield) Damsel of Salop, and Mr. Elias Bishop's Arch Pedro. The pointer Faskally Bragg—a powerfully set-up young dog, speedy and under splendid control—was given the premier award. Sunflower was second and Ightfield Top third. In the brace competition Mr. B. J. Warwick's Compton Beauty and Compton Dinah—ranged their ground so excellently that they were given the first prize without further trial. The Shropshire brace—Captain Lonsdales Dash and Don—were second, and Mr. Butter took third to Scotland with his brace of pointers. A competition for the puppy championship between the winners of the two stakes was won by the Market Drayton representative Ightfield Gaby, admittedly one of the smartest youngsters seen out for some years.

The Scottish Association team gained a notable victory over England at Glasgow on Saturday by four goals to one. The home representatives thoroughly deserved to win, for their football was superior to that of their opponents at all points of the game. The combination and pace of the Scottish forwards were wonderful, and the way that the English halves were out-manœuvred spelt disaster almost from the start. The skill and pace of the forwards, moreover, reflected great credit on the halves, who not only smashed up the English attack, but, by a fineness of judgment in kicking, were always feeding the wings. Then, finally, there was the full-back work of N. Smith and Drummond, and the certain goal-keeping of Rennie. From the start to the finish the Scottish game went with a fine swing that was almost mechanical in its precision. England's disasters began really with the failure of the half-back line; Chadwick, of Southampton, from whom so much was expected, was completely beaten by the Scottish forwards, and neither Needham nor Johnson seemed capable of putting a severe check on the attack.

All the League Clubs in the first division were engaged on Saturday, and the results in most cases were in accordance with expectation. The one surprise of the day was the overthrow of Liverpool by Burnley, who were the only visiting club to prove victorious. The Blackburn Rovers did particularly well against Wolverhampton Wanderers, and in another hard game Notts County gained a meritorious victory over Sunderland. Chief interest attached to the doings of Aston Villa and Sheffield United. Both won well, although the best men were assisting England at Glasgow, and consequently no changes of any sort took place to affect the Championship, which is still very open.

For the first time since the Rugby Union competition was instituted the honour of being County champions has been won by Durham. Contrary to general expectation they decisively defeated Devon, the champions of last season. This at one time did not appear at all likely, and as Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Cumberland went the way of all flesh another victory for Devon was freely anticipated. At one period of the game fought at Exeter on Saturday last season's holders of the honour looked like repeating their performance, but towards the interval they fell away lamentably. The chief credit of Durham's victory was the cleverness of the forwards, and once they gained the upper hand they never loosed their hold. This victory will do much to stimulate the Rugby game in the Northern counties where Rugby Unionism still prevails.

Lancashire got a rather severe reverse at Harrogate on Saturday. They went to Yorkshire to play the modern game of "The War of the Roses" with their friendly rivals of the Broadacres, and going without their "big guns," as to speak they were bombarded unmercifully by the Tykes, and had to acknowledge defeat by twenty-four points to three. When the fact is taken into account that only two out of the originally selected team of Lancashire were able to turn out, and that the substitutes were rather beyish the vanquishment may be regarded as a natural consequence.

Shipley bore out the first anticipations formed of their chances of carrying off the Yorkshire Northern Union Cup when the draw was first made by beating Beverley on the Hull Football Club's ground on Saturday. The West Riding representatives had to fight hard for the spoils, however, and as there was considerably more of the junior element about the team representing Beverley than the ex-International and ex-Bradford players representing Shipley, the East Riding men may be said to have performed exceedingly creditably in only being beaten by a kick at goal, the scores being ten points to eight in favour of Shipley.

The Midland Counties Second Team's Cup provides a useful competition for the encouragement of clubs able to run more than one team; they are not eligible unless they can do so. The cup this year has gone to Rugby, who ten years ago were the first winners. During that period Rugby reached the final three times, and were defeated twice by the club whom they knocked out on Saturday, namely Coventry. The citizens had taken part in seven finals, three times with success.

The South of Scotland Rugby championship has ended in a triple tie, Jed Forest, Langholm, and Hawick all being equal with one defeat each. Langholm finished up most brilliantly by their most decisive victory over Hawick. The latter club is regarded as one of the first in Scotland, and on paper it had a great team. As often happens, when the excitement is up the unexpected happened, and Langholm played in irresistible style. Tom Scott, the international three-quarter, had three splendid supporters in his line—Mitchell, Thorburn, and Goodfellow. Peterson, of Hawick, showed that he is still one of the finest and smartest halves playing. Hawick played three Internationals and Langholm one. The game showed that new and young blood is frequently better than old, the young players running and working the old ones' heads off, even though the old ones were Internationals.

Unfortunately for the fairly large crowd of spectators which assembled at Stamford Bridge grounds on Saturday afternoon to witness the contest for the ten miles amateur championship, C. Bennett, who had proposed to endeavour to beat W. G. George's record as well as to defend the title, was unable to compete owing to illness. There was an entry of twenty, and in the end Sydney Robinson, of the Northampton and County A. A. A., won by 12 yards in 53 mins. 14 5-3 secs. Rimmer, of the Southport Harriers, came in second, 12 yards behind, his time being 53 mins. 17 secs. Maples (South London Harriers) was third, in 54 mins. 55 secs.; Appleby fourth, in 55 mins. 3 secs.; Morris fifth, in 55 mins. 6 secs.; Waterson sixth, in 55 mins. 30 secs.; Marsh seventh, in 55 mins. 50 secs.; Owen eight, in 55 mins. 58 secs.; Souch ninth, in 56 secs.; and Brady tenth, in 57 mins. 5 secs.

All hopes of Hugh Welsh beating F. E. Bacon's record of 4 mins. 17 secs. for the mile at the coming A. A. A. Championship meeting must be abandoned in the face of the announcement that he has definitely decided to retire from the path, a decision which has been received with considerable regret.

MOSQUITOES AT MATHARPACADY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have lived at Matharpacady for upwards of twenty years. Matharpacady has always been noted for mosquitoes; but allow me to tell you that at no time have I observed them in so countless numbers as now. They have become a great nuisance, and I write this letter to you in the hope that the health department of the Municipality may be induced to give a thought to this matter and see whether the nuisance cannot be minimized. I think if the cess-pools, &c., are oftener emptied and cleansed, and kept clean by carbolic disinfectants, the nuisance complained of will be abated.—Yours &c.,

A RESIDENT.

Matharpacady, May 1.

MR. FRASER, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, proceeds on tour in the Satpura District on Thursday. He will visit Chhindwara, Seoni, and Jubbulpore, to inspect famine works, and discuss the situation with local officers. Mr. R. H. Craddock, Chief Secretary, accompanies Mr. Fraser on this tour.

CONCERT AT BOMBAY.

ON Tuesday evening the Gaiety Theatre was crowded on the occasion of an entertainment given in aid of the funds of the Stuart Strong Plague Hospital, Colaba. The programme was of a varied and interesting character, and was greatly appreciated. The Band of the Norfolk Regiment opened the proceedings with an overture "Romantique," which was played with life and effect; and it may be stated that the other performances of the Band, under Mr. Bartlett, added considerably to the enjoyment of the evening. Mr. Fred Manning recited "Boys of the Old Brigade" in a delightfully amusing manner, and the audience was not slow to honour his effort. Mr. Manning is a talented elocutionist and thoroughly deserved his encore. Mrs. Michael followed with Roeckel's song, "Do as they do in England," and later in the evening, in the absence of Miss Pedraza, rendered "Three Men of Ware." After a glee, "Mynheer Vanduck," by the members of the Norfolk Band, Miss Willis sang "May Day," and the first part of the programme should have concluded with a song and dance by Messrs. Wimbush and Brooks. Owing to the failure of the limelight there was a delay, and Mr. Ben Defreece entertained the house with "Smiles," the rendering of which created roars of merriment. Messrs. Wimbush and Brooks subsequently came on, and their presentation of the "Piccaninnies" from the "Runaway Girl" was one of the hits of the evening. The dancing was really good, and although the performers were encored they did not respond, which was not surprising, considering the heat of the building.

After a selection by the Band, Captain Cuppage sang "Biddy Arroo" in fine style, his accent being perfect. No less than two responses would satisfy his hearers, who were most enthusiastic. Mr. M. T. Carroll played an Aola solo with good effect, after which Mr. Defreece again came forward. He sang "A little bit off the top," being, of course, encored, an honour which seldom fails to greet his efforts. The vocal part of the entertainment was terminated by Mr. D. B. Binning, who sang "We take off our hats to the Queen." After a short interval a series of living pictures, representing scenes from South Africa, were shown. They were remarkably well grouped, and formed a pretty finish to an all round good entertainment. The accompanist was Mr. Seymour Dove.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR NAGAR-SHETT MANIBHAI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—Rao Bahadur Nagar-Shett Manibhai Premabhai, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, passed away quietly from the effects of a severe attack of fever and small-pox on the last day of April. Rao Bahadur Nagar-Shett Manibhai was a worthy descendant of the renowned solar dynasty of Padamsha and a distinguished representative of the Seesolia and Kakul race. He has left a name in the annals of Gujarat which will be greatly cherished and esteemed for generations to come. Like his ancestors who saved Ahmedabad, the capital of Gujarat, from the constant inroads of the Marathas, Shett Manibhai spared neither money nor personal energy to save his native country from the visitations of famine and pestilence. He was always well-known for his steadfast friendship and unswerving loyalty to the rulers of the land. He was in direct touch with the people and the Government and formed an unfailing link between the rulers and the ruled. Shett Manibhai was born in the month of Asso Samvat 1920, and the traditions of his noble and chivalrous ancestry were maintained by him with unflinching energy and zeal for the public welfare throughout his life. He received his English education at Ahmedabad. On the demise of his elder brother his father's extensive business compelled him to close his school career at the age of 18. On the death of his father he began to carry on business on his own account. He commenced his public career as a Commissioner of the local Municipality at the early age of 27, and soon won the honour of being its first elected Vice-President. When the late Rao Bahadur Ranchorlal, C.I.E., died in 1898, Shett Manibhai was at once nominated President. During the short period of his regime he achieved the distinction of being a favourite both of Government and of the people. Government's opinion of his services was expressed in the following terms:—"The new President, Rao Bahadur Manibhai Premabhai has thrown himself heart and soul into his work and it is no small praise to say that his energy and zeal for the public welfare make him no unworthy successor of Mr. Ranchorlal." His charities were extensive, and in this time of famine his loss will be greatly felt. Great regret is felt at his sad demise. Shops, schools and public offices were all closed upon the intelligence of his death becoming known. A few of the various institutions with which Shett Manibhai was connected as founder, patron, president, chairman, member, &c., were :—The Ahmedabad Municipality; the Local Pinjrapole; his own cattle camp No. 4; the Gujarat Sabha; the Mitra Melapah; the Gujarat College Board; the City Permanent Relief Fund; the Sarvajanik Famine Fund; the Gujarat Vernacular Society; the Gujarat Club; and the Hemabhai Institute. The deceased leaves a young widow, two sons, and four daughters, while his loss is also mourned by a very large circle of relations and friends.

FAMINE IN THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few days ago I went to see the Pokaran Tank relief work at Thana. The majority of the workmen consisted of famine-stricken people from Kathiawar. Two hundred and eighty persons—men women and children—were engaged on the work on the day on which I was there. The wages, which I was informed were not fixed but paid according to the current prices, were two annas three pies, one anna nine pies, and one anna three pies for men, women and children respectively, on that particular day. On Saturday evening the workmen receive in addition to the day's wages an extra wage at a reduced rate for the next day which they are allowed to enjoy as a holiday. A shop, where all sorts of necessaries can be purchased, has been located in a shed close by. A large enclosure on the other side of the road contains several small sheds where the people put up for the night. Pipe water is procurable at a short distance. About five hundred persons received gratuitous relief in the shape of bread which was given twice a day. The little children appeared to be healthy and perhaps better pleased with their lot there than in the streets of Bombay. Only one sick man complained to me that he was not well cared for, but he must have done so only to get something from me. To the south of the enclosure containing these tiny sheds, there is another enclosure with larger sheds in it. New arrivals are stationed here before being taken to the work. Here a few Mahomedan pinjaris (cotton-spinners) pointing to their instruments told me in a complaining tone that they had been forcibly removed from their rooms in Bombay, and sent there by the police. It is impossible to believe that the Bombay police would unnecessarily interfere with persons carrying on their peaceful avocations. I am sure inquiries have already been instituted in the case of these men and they have been sent about their business. The Thana Municipality seems to be much interested in the work and several prominent members of that body were seen by me there.

Such works in the neighbourhood of Bombay have a two-fold advantage. They give relief to those who want it, and at the same time keep the City of Bombay free from a pest of beggars. I wish similar smaller works were opened on this side of Bombay. The Alibag-Rewas main road requires one or two branches to connect it with larger villages like that of Avas. Some years ago the District Local Board had made provision for a branch road about a mile in length from the inhabited part of the village. The importance of these branch roads cannot be too strongly advocated. People having to go to Alibag or Bombay during the monsoon can take a bullock-cart with no small difficulty. A branch road at Avas will be useful for Avas and one or two villages in its neighbourhood. A few small private works have given employment to the people here for some time, but the unusually large number of beggars found here and in Bombay can be advantageously secured for the work. If not too late, I hope district authorities will take up the suggestion and see their way to carry out the work, which, I am told, will cost about a thousand rupees and may be finished in less than a month.—Yours, &c.,

Avas, May 1. R. L. GHARAT.

ACCORDING to advices from Seoul, Russia has presented to the Korean Government a renewed demand relating to Masampo. The magistrate at Mokpho has been dismissed from office for his action in reference to the leasing of land in the vicinity to Russia.

ANARCHISM.

ITS AIMS AND ITS METHODS.

SYSTEM OR MADNESS?

"YEA! kill a few thousand idlers that millions of toilers may live! Inflict torture that regeneration may ensue! Bleed bloated society that it may recover health and vigour! Wage war that peace may reign! Hate with our whole heart, strike with all our might, destroy foes, annihilate every one of those who unconcernedly listlessly loll through existence while fellow-beings mourn and suffer; teach men that there is no after life, and that they must be happy now or never; teach them Atheism teach them Rationalism, kindle such a fire that all idols be burned and humanity should, like a Phoenix, rise from the pile radiant with universal love: such is our aim, such the doctrine we preach, and will make to triumph (or to ensure its victory), and many besides me are willing, are ready, are anxious to die."

Was he a madman who spoke thus asks a "Daily News" correspondent, who passionately, relentlessly, yet restrainedly, uttered these terrible words? I sat near him almost aghast, and started at him, wondering in my mind whether he realised what he said. He went on and on, glancing at us from time to time as if to make out whether his hot, flaming sentences carried conviction, and we did not contradict, we did not interrupt him, for we had sought him in his hiding place, and he had been led to imagine we had come in search of light, as a public to a master and were on the point of coversion. Conversion the irony of the phrase.

Having made up my mind to inquire into Anarchism, and being in possession of certain preliminary information, acquired some years ago when Francis was brought up for extradition at Bow-street, it was no very difficult matter by

JUDICIOUS LOAFING

in the haunts frequented by extreme men, to come across individuals more or less habitues of propagandist reunions, and ultimately to gain admittance to meetings. The speaker at the first meeting I attended did not mince matters. "Between Anarchists and society," said he, "there is war, war to the death, incessant, irreconcilable. Anarchists ought to be ready to die; to endure torture, and with their own hands to kill all who place obstacles in the way of the Revolution. They must prepare a list of those who are condemned to death by the committee, and dispatch them in the order of their crimes. We must have a series of outrages, and of audacious and even mad enterprises, striking terror into the powerful, and arousing the people till they believe in the triumph of Revolution."

From that day to this, and despite the numerous conversations with members of the sect, I have been unable to make out what this famous Revolution was to bring about. There is

PLENTY OF TALK OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD,

universal love, unrestrained liberty, and so on, of practical steps towards Utopia not a word, except: Kill, kill, and kill.

I can only put down therefore, the aim of Anarchism as follows: Universal happiness through wholesale murder.

It is alleged that Anarchists in England are some six thousand in number. They are divided into two bodies: "Idealists" and "Militants," the former being by far the more numerous.

"Idealists" do not believe in "propagande par le fait." They are satisfied with "educational propaganda," pamphleteering, and passive resistance to authority. Their watchword is the same as that of a celebrated statesman: "Educate! Educate! and again Educate." They are "advanced" Socialists; but as they sympathise with the ultimate "ideal" of "militants" they support them, hide them in case of need, and supply them with funds.

"Militants," on the other hand, advocate the use of the bomb and the dagger, and seize every opportunity of putting their "principles into practice." Needless to add, all the leaders of the movement are "militants."

Both sections of the Anarchist community are divided into groups or sub-sections apparently independent of one another; but in reality forming part of one international organization controlled by

AN INNER CIRCLE OF ARCH-CONSPIRATORS.

This is composed of thirty members of various nationalities—German, French, and Italian predominating. All the members have been or are associated with secret organizations, such as Nihilism, Communism, etc. One of the aims of this body is to form a "co-operative union of revolutionaries." The members are scattered all through Europe. They are constantly changing from one country to another. They collect, hold, and distribute funds. They go from one city to another forming "groups."

Yet this is not the supreme Anarchist power. There is a committee, within that Inner Circle. It is composed of Five Persons only; it holds a "conclave" once a year in England, in London.

Anarchists, I was assured, are not recruited from the lower classes only. Amongst them may be found members of the liberal professions, dissatisfied spirits of all kinds and conditions by the side of the "unemployed" and bookcrazy workmen. The picture M. Zola gave of the typical Anarchist in his novel "Paris" is one-sided. There are such Anarchists as he depicts, men driven to desperation by misery and promiscuous reading; but there are also men of ability, generally soured into extreme theories by disappointment.

Leaders of the movement endeavour to make use of all abilities, talents, technical or manual skill possessed by subordinates.

They will order a mechanic to construct a "pan," and a scientist to fill with dynamite manufactured by himself a "pan" which will be brought to him by messenger. Those men will be unknown to one another, and unaware that they are working for the same scheme. The throwing of the bomb will, very likely, be entrusted to get another individual, known to be reckless and known also to have

NO OTHER CHARACTERISTIC THAN RASHNESS.

Well, this is a group. For every scheme mooted a number of agents are selected by the Executive, in such a fashion that the scheme may be carried out from beginning to end, through all its stages, by, so to say "specialists."

The popular notion that a "group" of Anarchists means a set of masked, armed individuals, secretly meeting with pass words and mystery in some dimly lighted cellar, is erroneous. Secret meetings there are; but no more serious questions than money matters are ever considered by them. Of course, all present understand some "coup" is contemplated for "the good of the cause" when a call is made for financial support, and some secrecy is therefore deemed advisable lest "oppresors" blood-hounds"—Angelice, detectives—be given a scent. "Schemes," however, are known only to the "Five," and to such of the "Thirty" as they think opportunue to take into their confidence. Sometimes, at a secret meeting, six "compagnons" have sat cheek by jowl, determined to

DIE RATHER THAN DIVULGE.

The "mission" they proudly believed they had chosen for themselves, though, of course, it was "inspired" by emissaries of the "Five." These men sit in the same room for hours, quite unconscious that their "mission" is identical that they are, in fact, a group, all going to act precisely in the same way, for the same purpose—and by the same inspiration.

Ordinary Anarchist cercles are little else than social conversation at which men of similar views may meet to discuss problems they are interested in, read the literature of the movement at home and abroad, and enjoy the comforts of a commonplace club.

The "cercle," however, is of greatest importance. It is the recruiting ground. None are admitted quite for curiosity's sake. The fact of joining is a declaration of sympathy with general Anarchist principles. The new-comers watched the" soundness of his disposition tested, his name, record, position, trade, business profession investigated. If proven not to be a spy, then his attendance at speech meetings is encouraged, literature is put in his way; his madness is cultivated and, if it develops into fanaticism, then he may, quite suddenly find himself struck by an idea."

At one meeting I attended, a hint was thrown out which fairly startled me. It is all very well to keep on a look of concentrated attention while epilepties raved about wholsale murder, but impassibitity's mask runs a risk of cracking when a couple of flaming eyes flash into your own, as if to throw, lime-light-like, on your brain-screen these words: "Go and kill! Do not tarry. Resolved at once, and act at the first chance."

LORD ROBERTS, it is said, is labouring under a strange affliction. From the moment since he landed in South Africa, the Commander-in-Chief has been pursued by the autograph-hunter, who follows him everywhere, comes with every possible post, does not hesitate to intrude upon him at moments of the utmost significance, and would, but for the determination with which the general combats him, leave him not a moment's rest. Lord Roberts has couched his complaint in a vein that reveals that, unpleasant as the business has been, it has not been destitute of a certain humorous side, but it has finally driven him to refuse all requests for his signature.

Too much faith must not be put in the account given by Dr. Lueger of his recent interview with the Emperor. His Majesty has always shown himself so firmly opposed to the persecutions instituted by the Anti-Semitic party that the Jew-hating burgomaster's statement that the Emperor expressed his pleasure at having been able to grant his sanction to the measure promoted by the Anti-Semitic party must be taken with a very large grain of salt. The measure referred to is the Vienna Franchise Bill, and the Emperor may very well have expressed his approval of this without in any wise favouring Anti-Smeitic tactics.

THE BIRTH OF THE BOND.

The "Times" special correspondent, writing from Cape Town, on March 21, says a pamphlet has been published here, under the above title, of no little interest to those who maintain that such disaffection as has ever shown itself among the Dutch of Cape Colony is purely a result of the Jameson raid and of Mr. Chamberlain's subsequent policy, and that the hostility of the Bond party has always been directed, not against the British Empire or the British race as such, but against the machinations of unscrupulous capitalists. The pamphlet in question is a translation of a series of leading articles published in the first half of the year 1882, shortly after the surrender of the Transvaal to the Boers, in "De Patriot," then the most vigorous Dutch organ in Cape Colony. The object of those articles was to advocate the formation of a Bond or league to unite the efforts of those who wished to create an Afrikander nationality, and to expound the policy that Bond ought in the future to pursue. The Bond came into being and the policy flourished. Its outcome has been the present war.

The first article of the series deals with the question what the Afrikander nation gained by the first Transvaal war:—

The Transvaal war is now happily over. And while we now sing praises to God for his deliverance and the victory or our brethren, and the restoration of pure and righteous Government, . . . can we better employ our thoughts than by considering what we have already gained by the war, and what we may yet further gain by it?

The Afrikanders have now a little time and opportunity to develop themselves as a people. We had all been fearing that the jingoes would simply overwhelm us.

The Transvaalers are now restored to credit, in their own eyes and in the eyes of all the world. Now all Europe and America are alive to the rights of our affairs, and it will be dangerous for England to go on with her accustomed blundering.

The English sovereignty over South Africa has now gone back at least half a century. Good; heartily glad of it.

Next week, let us think about what further we must try to win through the war. The drops of Afrikander blood that have been shed were precious; it was a heavy price for which our people must get back much in return.

The next article enters into the constitution and objects of the proposed Bond. It remarks that the Free State "Express" had already published the draft constitution of such a Bond, worked out in detail by "some friends at Bloemfontein." The expression "some friends" covers none other than Messrs. F. W. Reitz and E. Borckenhagen, editor of the Free State "Express," who, together with the Rev. J. S. du Toit, the writer of these articles, were the original founders of the Afrikander Bond which, it is always well to remember, chiefly originated in the Republics and originally embraced the Republics as well as the colony, though it was found more convenient afterwards to sever the official connexion. The founders of the Bond have passed through many vicissitudes since those days. Mr. Reitz became President of the Free State and is now State Secretary of the Transvaal, in which capacity he declared war upon the British Empire. Mr. du Toit, in the years that followed, thought better of that hatred of the English he so eloquently and frankly preached once, and became converted to Mr. Rhodes's creed of a united South Africa under the British flag. The "Patriot" still exists, and defends with vigour, if with no great success in winning over the colonial Dutch, the cause of the Imperial Government in the present war. But in "Ons Land" it has left a worthy successor in the campaign against all that is English. Mr. Borckenhagen continued all his life through to act as editor of the "Express" and high priest of the policy of aggressive and militant Afrikanderdom. It was from him that President Steyn learnt his political creed and under his direction that he studied for the "role" of President of the United Republics or even of a united Republican South Africa. After laying down the outlines of the constitution of the proposed Bond, with its division into ward committees, district committees, and provincial and central Bestuurs, or governing committees, the article proceeds to expound the ideals of the proposed organization:—

This is now our time to establish the Bond, while a national consciousness has been awakened through the Transvaal war. And the Bond must be our preparation for the future confederation of all the States and colonies of South Africa. The English Government keeps talking of a confederation under the British flag. That will never happen "daar kom niks van nie." We can assure them of that. We have often said it; there is just on hindrance to confederation, and that is the English flag. Let them take that away, and within a year the confederation under the free Afrikander flag would be established.

But so long as the English flag remains here the Afrikander Bond must be our confederation. And the British will after a while realize that Froude's advice is the best for them; they must just have Simon's Bay as a naval and military station on the road to India and give over all the rest of South Africa to the Africanders.

The next step is to carry those ideals into practice. The one thing essential is to combat the growth of English influence, the English army of invasion in its various shapes. These the *Patriot* proceeds to classify as follows:—

The army with which England conquers lands and peoples consists of three regiments, the soakers, the robbers, and the reds. The soakers are the drunkards, the robbers are the traders, and the reds are the soldiers.

Our conflict must be directed specially against the robbers. We fear not the soakers, and we shall not need to establish the order of Good Templars. The soldiers have for the first time proved harmless. They have got a fright; they have now seen how the Boers shoot. And they will take precious good care not to come again to fight with the Boers. But they will circumvent us by means of the traders. And therefore we say plainly, it is now the duty of every true Afrikander to spend nothing with the English that he can avoid. It is our positive duty to help no Englishman and no supporters of the English. Buy nothing from any Englishman, nor from any Anglicized Afrikander, nor even from any one who advertises in an Engish newspaper.

The Boer stores ("winkels"), which we must establish must be Dutch or Afrikander through, and through not any English. No English signboard, no English advertisements in English newspapers, no English bookkeepers, no all Dutch or Afrikanders. Just as English winkels help to uphold English newspapers, English schools, English social life in a town, so on the contrary our Boer winkels must work to prevent the English element from prevailing, and must uphold the Afrikander spirit in the place as against the English spirit.

The policy there sketched out has, it must be confessed, not been very successful. Attempts have been made from time to time to boycott English trade. The Transvaal Government practically only accepted tenders from non-English firms. At the present moment there is a strong agitation on foot in the Dutch districts of Cape Colony to boycott traders who have not been ashamed to profess their loyalty. But as a whole, the campaign against British trade never came to much. If there has been a campaign against soaking, it has been on the English rather than on the Dutch side. In Cape Colony the Bond, largely supported by the prosperous Dutch distillers of "Cape Smoke," has always refused an Excise and stood out firmly for "dear bread and cheap brandy." In the Transvaal one of the chief complaints of the Uitlanders was the utter inability of the Government to cope with the illicit liquor trade, an inability generally believed to be due to the fact that the officials whose task it was to suppress the evil were very largely interested in the traffic themselves.

The next article deals with other details of the Afrikander national policy, which have had a very much larger measure of success. How large that measure of success has been is shown by the tremendous and costly efforts we have had to make in this war to preserve the whole of South Africa from conquest by the Boer Republics. The first suggestion is that national anti-English banks should be started; the second and far more important is that the Republics should arm themselves for the contest of the future.

The armaments of the Republics and the insistence with which the Transvaal clung to the dynamite monopoly, though contrary to the Convention and ruinous to the finances of the State, prove how well President Kruger and his satellites took to heart the advice of their good friends in the colony.

The next point of importance, according to the "Patriot," is that the Afrikanders shoul dcling to land, and not let it go to Englishmen. Of the English in the towns there is always a hope that they may pass away, but the English settler on the land can never be got rid of.

The objection is not to English blood, but to English loyalty, to English political ideas, above all, to the English language. The Englishman who abandons all these, who will turn renegade and take up the hatreds and prejudices so frankly expressed in these articles—he is to be tolerated or even welcomed. This last passage contains a lesson of the higest importance for the Imperial Government. Where the Englishman has settled on the land there he abides as a centre of loyalty and a defence of the Empire. The English farmers of South Africa have done not a little towards the defence of their country, and even in districts where the English farmers have been a minority, but still an appreciable minority, they have succeeded in organizing themselves and preventing the possibility of a rising of their Dutch neighbours. These men, the farmers of the eastern parts of Cape Colony, are the descendants of the men brought here by State aid in the beginning of the century to guard the frontiers of the colony against Kaffir invasions, and if the Imperial Government wishes to secure permanent peace in South Africa it must undertake a similar task to-day. It must bring out Englishmen to settle on the land of South Africa. There is no limit to the fertile land of South Africa wherever the storage of water and irrigation are undertaken on a reasonably large scale. To bring out 20,000 English settlers to the Republics and to make the irrigation works necessary for the lands they are to occupy would cost less than to feed and pay 20,000 soldiers for a single year, and be far more effective as a means of permanently controlling the country.

The deadliest enemy of Afrikanderdom, according to the "Patriot," is to be found in the English language, against which an unceasing, relentless war must be waged in public and in private, in Parliament, in the law Courts, in the public offices, in the churches and schools, and above all in the family.

The writer then goes on to the necessity for enforcing the use of the Dutch language in Parliament, remarking that now while the Gladstone Ministry is in office the opportunity is favourable. This is the only reference to Mr. Gladstone in the whole series of articles. There is no hypocritical pretence of admiration for Mr. Gladstone or his Ministry. He is mentiond merely as a natural fact, a temporary source of weakness to the enemy, a piece of good fortune which ought to be taken advantage of while it lasts.

In our family life, above all, a war without quarter must be carried on against English. We are not illtempered; but sometimes we have been in true Afrikander families, where the daughters that had been to the Huguenot school talked English, though their parents did not understand it; and then we felt angry, and said to ourselves, this is the politeness they teach at the famous school; this is the object of the founders of the school, to infect the family life with English. And it made us more angry still when we found in an Afrikander family an English governess who talked only English with the children. Dear friends! Africander parents? banish this pest from your houses! The disease is infectious? Keep your houses pure from it?

This is our declaration of war against the English language. We call for volunteers. Who will join the war? All true Afrikanders, we hope.

So ends this remarkable series of articles, which is but one of many others which have followed during all the years that have passed since 1881. Some have been even more bitter in their hatred of England and all that is English others have been written in a vein of professed loyalty, but the underlying doctrine of all has been the same—that South Africa must become independent and must belong exclusively to the Dutch; that Englishmen may come only if they divest themselves of their nationality. The special interest of these particular articles lies in the fact that they contributed so largely to the formation of the Afrikander Bond and that they sketch an outline of future policy for the Dutch in South Africa which has been in many ways most faithfully followed. As the translator well remarks, "with these articles as a key all the moves of the Bond and of the Republics fall into their place—the enmity practised towards English colonists, the diligent propagation of the Dutch language, the underground war against Imperial influence, the dogged refusal to make concessions to the Uitlanders, the accumulation of war material, the fostering of the manufacture of explosives, the consolidation of the two Republics, the assumption of absolute independence, and the declaration of war at the earliest moment it was thought safe."

It is curious to observe how the policy thus outlined in 1882 worked out in fact. The discovery of the gold fields brought about an enormous change in South Africa and led to a great influx of Englishmen, not only into the Transvaal, but into every part of South Africa, attracted by the general increase of prosperity. Whereas in 1882 the English were a comparatively small element in the population of South Africa, they at the present day are almost half of the entire white population of the country, and will almost certainly in a few years be two-thirds. One might have assumed that this increase would have naturally damaged the whole nationalist movement. If the Transvaal had remained under British control it would have done so. It would have done so, too, if the Transvaal had given to the English Uitlanders a fair share in the control of its policy. But President Kruger and his friends in Cape Colony saw well enough that giving the franchise to the Uitlander meant abandoning the ideal so clearly sketched in the "Patriote," and this they were resolved not to do. And if, on the one hand, the influx of Englishmen made the campaign against English trade and the English language almost hopeless in Cape Colony, on the other, the wealth of the gold mines gave the Transvaal Government what may well have appeared to it boundless resources with which to carry its policy through; and so President Kruger shut the gates of the Constitution on the Uitlander and bade him come and fight for the franchise if he dared. The situation grew acuter and acuter; many of the more sensible among the Dutch began to disapprove of the misgovernment of the military tyranny of Pretoria; the English, despairing of help from the Imperial Government, set all their hopes on revolt; when suddenly came the ridiculous fiasco of the Jameson raid and the Johannesburg revolution. The Jameson raid was a wrongful act of violence, and there was much that was discreditable connected with it. But it is a mistake to speak of it as the original cause of all the trouble in South Africa. The hostility of the Dutch to England and the English lay deeper than the raid; the raid only served to accentuate existing enmities, to frighten the Dutch out of their day dream by showing with startling suddenness that the Transvaal, the mainstay of all their ambitions, was itself in a precarious state and might at any moment become a centre of English influences. Sooner than let this come to pass the Transvaal and the Free State and no small number of British subjects in our colonies were ready to go to war with Great Britain. The leading men of the Afrikander party, when they saw war actually imminent, did all in their power to persuade Mr. Kruger to yield to Sir A. Milner's demands. They knew well enough that those demands could easily be complied with in such a manner as only to give a very nominal share in the government of the Transvaal to the Uitlanders. They also understood better than President Kruger the latent strength of the British Empire and the hopelessness of carrying an armed conflict against it to a successful issue. But Paul Kruger and with him the bulk of the Dutch over all South Africa who acknowledge him as their leader, thought the danger of yielding the franchise greater than the danger of war.

Now that the tide of war has turned and the Republics are at their last gasp, the Afrikanders in Cape Colony are endeavouring by might and main to get up an agitation in South Africa for the preservation of the Republics. A petition appealing to the "magnanimity" and the "nobler sentiments" of the British nation has been drafted in the last few days and is being freely circulated. So it was in 1881 also, and in 1881 those appeals were listened to. The pamphlet of 1882 shows what was the moral effect of concession upon the men who had made the appeal for magnanimity. The only thing they remembered, six months after peace was made, was "that proud England was compelled to give back the Boers their land after her soldiers had been repeatedly beaten by a handful of Boers." If we listen and show "magnanimity" to-day, every Dutchman in South Africa will assert to-morrow that we were too exhausted to continue the struggle and only too glad to make peace before the Boers had driven us out of Bloemfontein and followed the war up into Cape Colony again.

THE SPANISH PRISONER AGAIN.

The Spanish swindler is evidently paying considerable attention to Ceylon at the moment, for several correspondents tell us of letters received from Madrid with varying stories. The last to receive a communication from this gentleman is Mr. T. C. Huxley, and his letter differs in many respects from others. But it is so involved, and the English of it is so hard to make out, that it would not be of much use to reproduce it for the benefit of our readers. The amusing part of the whole letter, however, is the fact that the writer has the impertinence to claim to be a "parent" of Mr. Huxley, and signs himself Louis Samper Huxley! No doubt he has adopted the same dodge with others, but how in the world he can expect to bleed correspondents in this foolish and childish way we cannot understand.—*Times of Ceylon.*

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER VESSEL IN COLLISION.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet s.s. St. Petersburg, arrived in Colombo the other day from the Far East. She is a vessel of 3,130 tons, and is commanded by Captain Ptashinky. On her way out to Colombo, remarks the "Ceylon Standard" she collided with the s.s. St. Jerome, off the Raffles lighthouse about midnight on the 17th inst, as she was rounding the Raffles. When she saw a red light on the port bow, her helm was ported and then a green light hove in sight. The two vessels shortly after collided, the bow of the St. Jerome striking the St. Petersburg on the bluff of the bow, her starboard anchor being slightly damaged. The St. Jerome has a patent anchor folding up into the hawse and this was knocked right into the side of the ship. The vessel's bow presented the appearance of having received an end on blow. The St. Petersburg was damaged on the post side, but the damages sustaine by the St. Jerome are said to be greater. The St. Petersburg was since sailed for Odessa.

Some of the hospitals in South Africa are to be provided with a luxury that will be much appreciated. Through the generosity of the Edison-Bell Phonograph Company, the sick and wounded at Wynberg, Woodstock, Rondebosch, Naauwpoort, and Bloemfontein are to be supplied with phonographs by means of which they can communicate viva voce (but through the medium of the post) with friends in England. They will also be able to fit on to their machines cylinders sent to them from England. A greater luxury for men in hospital could scarcely be imagined.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

Our friends from Edinburgh who have been trying their skill against our local forces during the past week have enjoyed a somewhat chequered career in their various encounters. Whilst defeat was their portion in the first four matches of the tour they had the satisfaction of departing for Northern climes with the knowledge that victory had at last crowned their efforts at the expense of poor Southport. In mitigation of their defeat it must be said that Southport were short of several of their leading players including Messrs. G. F. Smith, F. H. Smith, and J. E. Pearson, a formidable trio, the presence of whom, if not quite sufficient to turn the tide of battle, would at least have gone a long way to reduce the adverse balance of 35 holes.

The initial match of the tour, at St. Annes, was a surprise to both victors and vanquished alike. It was generally anticipated that the home club, who had whipped together a strong team, would not encounter much difficulty in winning by a fair majority, but the eventual result was somewhat of a staggerer, and the manner in which the representatives of the Lancashire club rolled in with varying majorities of two to twelve was a revelation to all, and a foreboding of further evil to come. They buoyed themselves up with the hope, however, that the St. Annes team had on the average exhibited play just a little above their form, and after results rather tended towards this conclusion for although the St. Annes contingent could probably rightly claim to be the strongest team the Edinburgh folk had to encounter during the week, still the disparity between the results at Hoylake, Hall-road, and Formby, and that at St. Annes, was too great to really represent the comparative strength of the respective teams. The results at Hoylake, Hall-road, and Formby were singularly level, the home team winning in each innings by majorities of 42, 44, and 35. A peculiar coincidence was the fact that the Edinburgh team proved successful at Southport by exactly the same total by which they had to acknowledge defeat at Formby viz., 35 holes. In each instance the total was made up of 30 holes in the singles and five in the foursomes.

Monday was indeed an unfortunate day for the tourists, as in addition to the terrible trouncing they received, a mishap on the railway caused them to arrive in Liverpool in the small hours of the morning some four hours later than the advertised time. In addition to this they had the mortification of witnessing their saloon whisked through the station at St. Annes at the tail end of an express, for which little error the railway company had perforce to supply a special train. On arriving at Preston, however, their troubles had not ended as the engine-driver struck work, and as cajoling, abuse, and language of a lurid description proved of no avail, they eventually had to travel by another route. The one player who could look back upon the trip with a limited degree of satisfaction was Mr. T. Lington. Whereas he commenced indifferently, being defeated by three holes at St. Annes, and again had to acknowledge defeat at Hall-road he won the remaining three matches, at Hoylake, Formby, and Southport.

Mr. W. B. Taylor, the "crack of the team" commenced the week somewhat disappointingly, but finished well, as both at Formby and Southport he was on the right side, Mr. Hilton being the victim at Formby, and Mr. Henderson, an old Leven player, at Southport. At Hoylake he had the satisfaction of winning one round against Mr. Hutchings, but the Hoylake player finished one hole to the good on the balance of the day's play. On the week's play he had to rest satisfied with an adverse balance of 14 holes, the result of seven rounds' play; but against this it may be mentioned that he was labouring under the great disadvantage of having little or no knowledge of the courses over which he was playing. During the course of the match at Hoylake H. A. Farrar accomplished the phenomenal feat of holing out the "Briars," on the sixth hole, in two, which, I believe, has never been accomplished before.

Towards the end of last season Tom Williamson accomplished what very few players have done, namely, the feat of beating Herd on his home green at Huddersfield. But Herd has now had his revenge by vanquishing Williamson at Nottingham. Only at the last hole, however, after the Englishman had led nearly all the way, did Herd secure the lead. Gandin, the young professional at Trafford Park, attempted the task of tackling Tom Williamson at Nottingham, and failed sadly, being defeated by eight up and six to play. It was a severe trial, however, particularly to an inexperienced player like the Jersey boy. He will, however, probably have another opportunity of trying himself against the coming man, as the Notts Club are due to meet Manchester at Trafford Park in the near future, and they will no doubt bring Williamson along with them. It is peculiar how alike all the Jersey players are. There is no mistaking the fact that Gandin is a compatriot of the Vardons, as he has all the loose-wristed, somewhat unorthodox manner of taking the club back which is so marked in the style of the two noted brothers.

Those in charge of the organisation and arrangement of the ladies' meeting at St. Annes deserve unstinted praise for the manner in which they engineered the large fields of players in the various competitions. They play was chiefly remarkable for the form exhibited by Miss Moeller and Miss Dod, and the score of 83 made by the former on the long links was undoubtedly the tit-bit of the meeting. Miss Dod, who was somewat short of practice, owing to having only recently deserted the hockey field, gradually worked herself into form, and on the last day carried everything before her on both links. On the other hand, the play of the lady champion, Miss Hylett, was correspondingly disappointing, a fact no doubt due to want of practice. Those who had watch the play, preliminary to the driving competition, were not surprised in finding the winner in the young Irish player, Miss Rhona Adair, who was quite the "Black-well" of the party. In fact, her play from the tee would not disgrace many members of the male sex who consider themselves quite good drivers. Miss Adair uses her wrists in a manner which is not only effective but delightful, and appears to drive equally well either with the wind or against it. This cannot be said of all golfing members of the fair sex. I hear that in driving the 173 yards which secured her the prize there was a slight following wind in favour of the players, but the fact that twenty yards divided this drive from the second best is sufficient indication of Miss Adair's power from the tee.

If Mr. Laidlay's performance in the Spring meeting of the New Club at North Berwick can be taken as an indication of what we may expect from him during the present season he will certainly have to be very seriously reckoned with at Sandwich in May. North Berwick is one of the most difficult, if not the most difficult, course in the kingdom; at least past records in the medal competitions of the Tantallon and other clubs certainly tend towards this conclusion, and a score of 80, in Laidlay's total on Friday, represents really fine golf.

At the Spring meeting of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, held at Muirfield on Saturday, Mr. Laidlay failed to follow up the good form he exhibited at North Berwick earlier in the week his score of 84 being beaten by Messrs. Mansfield, Hunter, and C. L. Dalziel. The former secured the first honours with a fine score of 79 (42 out, 37 in), the latter half of the round being a particularly fine performance, whilst Mr. Dalziel, who is not a stranger to medal honours at Muirfild, finished in 82. Following on his performance in the Inter-'Varsity match at Sandwich, it is apparent that Mr. Hunter is fast approaching the very first flight, and I hear that he has materially lengthened out from the tee, a department of the game in which he was rather weak a year or two ago.

The first of the summer series of optional contests at Hoylake on Saturday was spoiled to a certain degree by an unexpected and unfortunate change in the weather, which gave the competitors in the afternoon very little chance of vieing with those who were fortunate enough to play earlier in the day. After the forenoon had proved an ideal day nor play, the clouds began to bank up at midday, and in addition to the disadvantages of a very indifferent light, a heavy rain accompanied by a cold, biting wind made golf particularly difficult and unpleasant. The consequence was that the more fortunate had all their own way, Mr. N. B. Hall winning the monthly medal, second class optional, and first sweepstakes with 97, less 15—82; whilst Messrs. H. H. Hilton, Blain, and T. W. Crowther tied for the first class optional with 35 net. Mr. Hilton returned the best gross score with 78, followed by Mr. Blain (86), and Mr. Crowther (87).

There is unfortunately every prospect of the team which is to travel to Westward Ho this week being far from representative of Hoylake golf, as in addition to the absence of Mr. John Ball, jun., a very serious loss in itself, there are grave doubts as to the probability of at least three other very representative players being able to make the journey.

By defeating the best ball of the two crack amateurs of America, Messrs. Harriman and Douglas, by the large majority of nine up and eight to play, Harry Vardon must have made our American cousins scratch their heads and think a bit. A great deal depends in the luck of the combination in these games, but such a reverse requires a lot of explaining away.

H. H. Hilton.

Liverpool, April 13.

Baron von Maltzahn, Director of the German Naval Academy, has been promoted to rear-Admiral, and among recent promotions to the rank of Captain we notice the name of Commander Coerper, Naval Attache in London.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

ITALIAN OFFICERS.

(BY AN ENGLISH OBSERVER.)

Here in Italy, much is done by the military authorities and regulations to promote economy and simplicity of modes of living. So far from officers of small means not being wanted, as is the case in English regiments, matters are made easy for the middle classes to get commissions for their sons and to enable the latter to live on their pay. Regimental balls and dinners are forbidden, save under special circumstances, by the leave of the general commanding the division. Even subscriptions for charitable objects must be individual and not collective. Expensive amusements, gambling, habits of getting into debt, are severely discountenanced.

The regimental uniform is very simple; "full dress" meaning merely the addition of gold or silver epaulettes and a cap ornamented by gold or silver cord, according to the regiment. The Bersaglier, or officer of the rifle brigade, dons a broad hat with heavy plums of cocks' feathers, and officers of ceratin cavalry regiments, brass helmets when in full dress. Otherwise, a simple cap is worn by all. But nevertheless the uniform is extremely smart; of excellent cloth and cut, fitting the wearer, especially in the cavalry, as though moulded to the figure; the apparent tightness sometimes alarming the foreign onlooker, is not aware of the elasticity of the woven material. Short tunics of dark blue cloth and trousers of pale blue are worn alike by cavalry and infantry, the difference being shown by the facings. Bersaglieri wear black with crimson, artillery black with orange facings. The invariable white linen collar and cuffs are a striking improvement upon the stiff cloth up to the chin and down to the hands of the English uniform. One can tell the grade of an Italian officer at a glance by the number of lines of gold or silver braid on his cap and on his sleeve. Long and very full cloaks are worn in cold weather—dark blue by the infantry officers, pale blue by cavalry and artillery, with generally a fold or two thrown over the shoulder toga-wise. In fact the Italian uniform is an evident evolution coming down through the middle ages and the Piedmontese army from the fashions of early times common to the civil population.

An Italian officer is always an officer. He is strictly forbidden to appear save with especial leave, without his uniform and sword; but generals and medical and veterinary officers are allowed to wear civilian dress off duty. An Italian enters the Army as a serious profession as other men become lawyers, doctors, or priests. He drudges away at his work like any other professional man; and often, after he has entered the Army, goes through several terms at the "Scuola di Guerra," the college where they study war as a science. I have known a young officer of aristocratic birth and in a crack cavalry regiment shut himself up in his room every evening for hard scientific study. I fear he would not be appreciated in the Lancers.

Of sport according to English ideas Italian officers know little or nothing, except in Rome, where they have some steeple-chasing and fox-hunting on the Campagna. Many of them ride a good deal, others cycle; in fact, cycle corps now form part of their Army. Outdoor games are unknown, and their amusements are mostly sedentary—billiards, card-playing, theatre-going, and a good deal of "loafing" about cafes and public promenades. But though they seldom have the athletic look of young Englishmen, they have admirable powers of marching, and of endurance of privations and fatigue. And some of them excel in feats in the gymnasia which are attached to many of the barracks.

The English system of regimental mess scarcely exists in Italy. Generally, the unmarried officers have their meals at restaurants, in groups, according to the friendships they have formed, and their different grades and their diverse means. Very few of them live in barracks; they take up their quarters in furnished lodgings; and this is the least satisfactory feature of Italian Army life. The well-known novelist Captain Olivieri Sangiacomo has described in his military tales the sordid discomforts of these lodgings, and the traps laid for young officers by landladies and their daughters. There has been recently a very sad case of this at Verona, where a young lieutenant, beloved by his colonel and his fellow-officers, was imprisoned on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of a girl of light character who was an inmate of the house in which he lodged. The Lieutenant has been set free for want of evidence, and it is generally believed that he is innocent of the murder; but the especial snare into which he fell must occasionally be met with in these lodgings out of barracks.

The wearing of uniform on all occasions represents another marked feature of military life in Italy. There is none of that equality off duty which comes so naturally to English officers. In Italy the difference of grade is always there. Seldom do you see even captains and subalterns fraternising together—in the regiments they do not frequent the same cafes. The free-and-easy manners of English officers of different ranks towards each other when off duty would surprise and shock an Italian. The colonel of a regiment is a Jove-like being—to be held with awe at all times, and he is surrounded by a semi-regal etiquette. And the disciplinary regulations regarding officers would horrify their English "confreres." For a trifling neglect of duty or failure of respect towards a superior any officer can be placed under arrest—simple arrest, as it is called—for a period of from three to ninety days. This means he must remain in his house, lodgings, or room in the barracks—whichever his home may be, except when he is on duty; he may, indeed, go to the restaurant where he usually has his meals, but he must not enter a cafe or any place of entertainment, or otherwise appear in public, though he may receive visits from his friends at home. If he breaks these regulations, or commits a more serious breach of duty, or contracts heavy debts, he is punished by arrest "di rigore." In this case he may not go out of doors at all, even for his military duty, or receive visitors, for a period of from three to fifteen days. In either case his liberation is announced to him by a written notice, and then humiliating moment—he has to present himself formally to his colonel. As a still more severe punishment, an officer may be sentenced by the general of the division to detention from one to three months in a fortress. He has then to surrender his sword, which he is not required to do under the former-mentioned kinds of arrest. A register of the punishments inflicted on his officers has to be kept by the colonel.

On the other hand Italian officers have never to endure the violent reproofs, and often sulphurous epitnets, addressed to English subalterns by the superiors when on duty. Everything of this kind is forbidden in the Italian Army, nor would public opinion tolerate it. The English observer is often struck by the suavity of manner of Italian officers on the drill-ground, and their patience and good-humour towards their subordinates.

An Italian officer who wishes to marry must obtain permission from the King, and this is never given unless the proposed wife has a certain "dot," in inverse proportion to the pay of the intended husband. Thus, a lieutenant's "fiancee" is required to have a larger dot than a Captain's and so on. Marriage without leave is considered no marriage at all. By the regulations all unlawful unions are severely punished; and officer must either break off these or leave the Army. But sometimes the authorities are a little blind, not wishing to ruin a young man's career.

The married officers seem thoroughly domesticated. A pretty though odd sight, according to English ideas, may be often seen in a public park in Italy—an officer in uniform fondling his baby, or walking between two little children, one holding his hand, the other clinging to his sword. In fact, family ties seem stronger and more enduring in Italy than with us.

"Our Army," says an Italian writer, "is a school of duty and morality for the whole nation." Of course se there is another side to this, common to all armies; and Captain Sangia como gives a terrible picture of it in his novel "101 ° Fanteria" (regiment of the Line) where the vile example of Colonel De Montel has more or less corrupted his whole regiment. On the other hand—fact against fiction—most of the officers in an aristocratic cavalry regiment in a town in Italy I know well, bore the highest possible character. But to say that many officers do not act up to the lofty ideals set before them is only to say that they are human.

In its aims of simple and frugal living, its discouragement of luxury and expense, the Italian Army holds up a bright example to our own; and its military virtues of courage, tenacity, and endurance won the admiration of its English and French allies in the Crimea, and even of its Austrian enemy in the campaigns in Lombardy. But not only in the War of Independence, but also in humbler spheres of national misfortune, has the Italian Army played a noble part. Wherever in the peninsula there are visitations of pestilence, earthquake, fire, or flood, there—hard-working, devoted, self-sacrificing, bringing help and comfort to the people—you find the Italian officer and his men. As one of them said to me, "Our motto is, in peace as well as in war, self-abnegation for the love of our mother-country—Italy."—E. S. in the "Westminster Gazette."

The Spanish Legislature has recently made an important reform in the manner of inflicting the last penalty of the law. The execution of criminals is no longer to be carried out in public. Moreover, condemned criminals are no longer to be exposed to the morbid curiosity of people in search of a sensation in the prison chapel for twenty-four hours before execution. The object of this custom, the "British Medical Journal" points out, was to give the criminals an opportunity of preparing for death; but as the public was admitted professedly to join in prayer for the soul about to pass out of the world, the sands of the dying sinner must have been rudely shaken by the ceaseless rushing of a stream of sightseers. The measures is mainly due to the persevering efforts of Dr. Angel Pulido, one of the medical members of the Spanish Cortes.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Mr. Holder, Premier of South Australia, Mr. McLean, Premier of Victoria, and Sir George Turner have stated in interviews that they insist that the Federation Bill should not be amended. In Western Australia opinion is strong that if the Bill is amended so as to enable the local tariff to be maintained for five years, the colony will join as an original State.

A Reuter telegram from Sydney, dated April 6, says:—Mr. Lyne, the Premier, in the course of an interview to-day, said that he thought that the danger attending any alteration of the Commonwealth Bill was not fully realised; it was impossible to say how long federation might be deferred by it. Considering that there had been two referenda in New South Wales, and that very strong opposition to certain points in the Bill was brought forward, and, further, that the Bill in its present form had been accepted by all the Australian colonies excepting Western Australia, Mr. Lyne was of opinion that the Australian Governments would have no authority to agree to any alteration.

The Lord Mayor was present on April 6 at a luncheon at Cannon Street Hotel, given by Mr. John Waddington to the Australian delegates in this country. There was a large gathering of gentlemen interested in the shipping, mining, and financial interests of Western Australia. The Lord Mayor, in responding to the toast of his health, referred to the ties which were binding the Colonies closer to the mother country year by year, and to the great loyalty of the Colonies. Mr. G. H. Parker, the delegate from Western Australia, remarked upon the increased interest taken by the people of this country in the Colonies. Australia was delighted at being able to send troops to assist the Empire in South Africa, and he was proud to say that his son sailed as a senior subaltern with the first contingent. He hoped that the Commonwealth Bill, in connection with which he was in this country, would pass through the Imperial Parliament within a few months, and the Australian Colonies would then be united in one federated whole.

At the annual dinner of the United Law Society on April 9, the Lord Chief Justice in the chair—among those present being Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., the Hon. Isaac A. Isaacs, Q.C. (ex-Attorney-General of Victoria), Mr. W. S. Sherrington (the chairman of the society), Mr. R. C. Nesbitt (vice-chairman), Mr. H. Manisty (president of the Incorporated Law Society), Mr. L. A. Atherley-Jones, Q.C., M.P., Mr. C. Kains-Jackson, Mr. Smiley, Mr. Arthur Powell, Mr. J. B. Matthews, and Mr. Willoughby Williams—Mr. Isaacs, in proposing "The Imperial Parliament," said that that institution carried with it the strong affection, not only of this kingdom, but of that Greater Britain they were all resolved to preserve intact. (Cheers.) In passing he paid a high tribute to the patriotism of the House of Commons. He said he could not possibly express a tithe of the disappointment and bitterness which would be experienced in his country if the Australian Bill now before Parliament were rejected. He, however, felt sure that Australia's appeal to the Imperial Parliament would not fall upon unsympathetic ears. (Hear, hear.) The Bill when passed would begin a new era in Australia's development. (Cheers.)

Mr. Haldane, who responded, said that personally he did not entertain the fears expressed by their Australian guest. (Hear, hear.) The Imperial Parliament knew how to recognise the changes that had taken place in the development of an unwritten Constitution, and to see that not only in South Africa, but in Australia new events were in progress. If the delegates wished for the Bill in the form in which it had come over, then they could receive but one answer. It was their question, and whatever it might be theoretically, it was not a question in which the Imperial Parliament would thwart the wishes of a group of Colonies to which we as an empire were under such obligations (Cheers.)

The writer of "Notes of Empire" in the "St. James Gazette" says:—The Australian delegates will, most properly, take a holiday during the Easter recess. The long and weary work of explaining the Bill and defending all its provisions may be said to be completed as far as the Colonial Office and the Law Officers of the Crown are concerned. It is obviously Mr. Chamberlain's desire that the Bill should receive as little amendment as possible. If the Bill is deferred, let its faults recoil on the heads of its perpetrators—not on us—seems to be his attitude. But while admitting all its ultra-democratic principles he can hardly counsel his colleagues in the Government to assent to the Privy Council clause. Whatever Mr. Chamberlain thus advise that will be the position of the Government towards this bill, and whatever is the Cabinet's decision will be carried by the House. There are, perhaps, a dozen private members who understand the various provisions of the Bill and what is aimed at by the framers. Of these several, whom we could name, have actually allowed themselves to believe that the delegates are in earnest— or if they are in earnest that they are correct when they affirm that Clause 74 will not actually interfere with the judicial prerogative of the Sovereign in Council. The delegates continually speak of Canada. If they would take the trouble to examine the Canadian Constitution they will perceive what little justification they possess for stating that the situation which would be created by Clause 74 would bear any analogy, in theory or practice, to Canadian judicial relations to-day with the mother country.

We should have thought that at this late day in the discussion there was little occasion for combating the fallacy that the Privy Council clause referred to does not introduce a perverse principle into the Commonwealth—that is to say, if there is any good in imperial unity. Towards the rest of the Bill we take the ground ably occupied by Sir Julian Salomons, the present Agent-General for New South Wales, who distinguished himself for his opposition to the Bill in his colony. "I am glad now," said he, "that the Colonies have agreed to it, and I hope it will pass, because then its framers will have a chance of putting their theories into practice, and we can see what they are worth." We all want to see Australian Federation; we are sorry the framers of this Bill so little represented the imperial spirit of Australia, which has since fired the whole continent. To quote again Lord Rosebery:—"A change of opinion has come over those great countries associated with the British Crown, so marvellous as to be almost miraculous." To the question: Does this measure take cognisance of this change? we unhesitatingly answer No! Thus far, since Mr. Chamberlain's accession to office, all our steps and those of our Colonies, have been forward towards the unification—legal, military, and commercial—of the empire. Clause 74 is a step backward.

OUR SOLDIERS' NIGHT WRAPS.

Among the manufacturers to whom the present troublous times have brought an increase of trade, and presumably of profit, must be classed the india-rubber manufacturers, several of whom have had the resources of their works sorely taxed in turning out recent War Office contracts in the limited space of time allowed them by the terms of the contract. The "ground sheet" is the main article in which the War Office has dealings with the rubber works, and of these there have been two orders of 100,000 given out, besides several smaller orders, since last October. The ground sheet in which a soldier rolls himself consists of cotton cloth faced with a rubber compound and vulcanised, and is usually about 6 ft., by 3 ft., in dimensions. The Government specify the amount of rubber sulphur and other material to be used, but it would seem that at the present time, at all events small variations from the figures given are looked at with a lenient eye. What the manufacturers grumble at, according to "Engineering," is the exactness with which they are expected to put in the eyelet holes. Unless the distance of these from the edge of the sheet and from each other is mathematically correct, the Nemesis of rejection is sure to fall on them; though it is apparent that any little variation really can make no difference to the utility of the goods. Besides chemical tests, which, in the light of the known difficulties which surround the subject, are not too reliable, certain stringent mechanical tests are employed by the War Office to see that the goods conform to their requirements. Without going into the actual details, we (Engineering) may say that the chief test is that of breaking strain; a strip of the sheet being fastened in the jaws of a special machine provided with an index needle, and the tension is applied until the sheet is ruptured; if this occurs under a certain pressure the sheet is rejected.

It is hoped that early next month the Kola-Rajapur Khal section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will be opened for passenger traffic. On the opening of this section, the Madras Mails will start from and arrive at Rajapur Khal, 20 miles by river from Calcutta, and the time tables will be altered to effect an improvement in the journey from Calcutta to Madras, Puri, Cuttack, Midnapur and all intermediate stations, by about four hours, and in the Calcutta direction from these stations by about 9 hours. Steamers in connection with these trains will run between Calcutta (Armenian Ghat), Budge Budge and Rajapur Khal. Kola Riverside station will remain open for goods traffic, and a new station and booking office will be opened at the south end of the Roopnarain Bridge, at which passenger trains will stop to pick up and set down passengers going to and coming from Ghatal, Tumlook and Gewankhali.

ELECTRICITY IN BULK.

The House of Commons has awakened to the view that we are behind other nations in the application of electrical energy, and that as one indirect result our manufacturers are handicapped in the matter of international competition. This fact, revealed in the interesting debate on the Lancashire Electric Power Bill, is cheering, and we shall hope for a fuller recognition of the need for encouraging capitalists as against the principle of municipal trading, a need which found advocates in two such dissimilar politicians as Sir William Harcourt and Mr. C. T. Ritchie, the President of the Board of Trade. The former gave expression to the belief that "there was room and great necessity for the employment of our capital, which at present received a very low rate of interest, and a great deal of which went abroad and was lost." We have already reviewed the general question raised by this and other Bills for supplying electrical energy in bulk to various districts, and we hold that on them largely depends the future of electricity. Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, and other large towns, may provide within their boundaries a sufficient number of users to enable the current to be generated in sufficient volume to insure comparatively low charges; but there are hundreds of smaller communities where risks would be, and are involved in the laying down of the latest plant, because demand is small and varying, and plant continually being improved. Thus, as was pointed out, there are in Lancashire 13 county boroughs, 18 boroughs, 86 urban districts, and 12 rural districts, and of these local authorties, only 16 have electric works in operation, and are supplying electricity only on a small scale and at high charges. In 91 districts, or something like two-thirds of the area affected by the Lancashire Electric Power Bill, no step has been taken with a view to obtaining powers to carry out such works. This year, too, there is not an application for a provisional order from any of the authorities in the County Palatine. The promoters of such schemes as that for Lancashire ask powers to produce electrical energy in bulk at the most suitable site, with the most modern machinery, and in such quantities as will enable them to supply it wholesale to local authorities at a third or fourth of the price now charged; so that these authorities, with the minimum of financial risk, can retail electricity to the rate-payers for lighting, leaving the companies to supply energy for motive powers. The arrangement seems admirable, and had the hearty support of the President of the Board of Trade, who has not failed in his appreciation of municipal rights. The municipal objectors were undoubtedly of the "dog-in-the-manger" class, for every reasonable safeguard is provided by the promoters; indeed, as the President of the Board of Trade said, the municipalities are pushing their objections too far. In the first place the promoters do not ask for power to distribute electric energy in bulk without the consent of the local authority, and they guarantee to give, and continue to give, to such authority, a supply of energy at prices not exceeding those in the schedule, when such local authority ask for it. In order to get to some towns or districts it may thus be necessary to pass through a non-consenting district, but Mr. Ritchie very properly condemned the idea that such non-consenting towns should have the right to deny a passage on the plea of interference with the streets, especially as it could be arranged that the local authority might dictate to the company the route which the cable should take, or might open up the street and lay the cable, charging the company with the cost of the work. The Bill is essentially one for the advantage of the smaller towns, and for the isolated manufacturer, and must greatly influence commercial progress in Lancashire, where the old mill by the stream needs just this electric energy to insure a new lease of activity. In this respect, too, it touches the great problems due to the concentration of the industrial population. The Bill passed its second reading, and we have no doubt the specially strong Committee to be appointed will, once for all time, set a turn to the illimitable ambition and obstructive tactics of the municipal trader.

Signor Franchetti has presented his report upon the Italian Navy estimates. It was originally intended to lay down four ships of the new type designed by Colonel Cuniberti, which embody many of the features of the battleship with the speed and some of the characteristics of the armoured cruiser. The financial situation of the country makes it impossible at present, however, to put in hand more than two of these ships. These are to be completed by the year 1903, and the cost, including armament will be about 40,000,000 lire for the two of them, bringing up the estimates for construction during the quadrennium, 1899-1903, to 186,000,000 lire in round figures. The ships now in hand, in a state more or less advanced, are the Emanuele Filiberto, Saint Bon, Regina Margherita, Benedetto Brin, Francesco Ferrucio, Garibaldi, and Verse, with the small cruisers Agordat, Coatit, and Puglia, and ten destroyers and three first-class torpedo boats. Although Signor Franchetti does not consider the new programme at all extravagant, he finds occasion to propose the cutting down of the estimates in certain particulars. A great deal of attention is now being directed by Italian writers and journalists to the necessary increase of the fleet. We have received a pamphlet by Signor Benucci entitled "L'Alleanza Anglo-Italiana," published at Rome, in which the author, recognising the financial difficulties of his country, argues that it would be of mutual advantage to Great Britain and Italy to enter into a kind of offensive and defensive alliance. He thinks that if we retain Egypt we shall need an army, and that the Italian army is the only one available. On the other hand, it would be extremely useful to Italy to be able to depend upon the British Navy, and the writer adds that we might find it an advantage to supplement the resources of Malta by securing the means of sending our ships for repair to Genoa, Spezia, Taranto, or Messina. These are interesting, though rather academic, views.



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WRITERS AND READERS.

English translation of another of Maurus Jokai's is being published by Messrs. Jarrold. It is "s of Honour." The translation has been made Arthur B. Yolland. Speaking of the Hungarian t, it may be noted that his recent marriage to a much younger than himself follows the fashion set leading character in one of his own novels.

. Frederick Macmillan, the new president of the lishers' Association, is the leading spirit of the which bears his name. It was founded, as rybody knows, by his father and uncle, Mr. Daniel millan and Mr. Alexander Macmillan. Mr. Herick Macmillan was admitted to partnership in year 1874, and spent some time in New York in nection with the business there. He is devoted country life, and has a house down in Hertford-re, where he generally lives half the year. Mr. millan is a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county.

Messrs. Clarke announce the publication soon of a work great interest to students of early Christian literature. is an English translation of the "Testamentum Domini stri Jesu Christi," which was rendered from the riac into Latin by the Patriarch of Antioch, Ignatious ohraem Rahmani. The work is based on a text found a Syriac MS. preserved in the Metropolitan Library at ocul, on the Tigris, and is of high value on account of e light thrown by it on questions of early ecclesiology d liturgies. Canon Maclean makes the English tran-ation, and Professor Cooper, of Glasgow, provides an troduction.

Mr. Hector Macpherson, one of the ablest journalists Scotland, and well-known in literature for monographs Carlyle and Adam Smith, has just finished a bio-raphical and critical study of Herbert Spencer and his hilosophy. The book is expected to be out in time for he eighticth anniversary of Mr. Spencer's birthday—April 27. It is a condensed but clear and sympathetic xposition of Spencerism and the relation between the pencerian philosophy and other philosphic thinkers. Two particularly interesting chapters are those on the hilosophic and religious aspects of Spencerism. Mr. pencer has taken a kindly but, of course, detached terest in the volume, which Messrs. Chapman are to ublish.

There will shortly be published by Messrs. Seeley a memoir of one of our Indian Empire makers, who has perhaps been somewhat neglected. This is General John Jacob; his biographer is Mr. Alexander Innes Shand. Jacob was distinguished as soldier and administrator, and the pen came as readily to his hand as the sword. His political prescience foretold the Mutiny, and his strategical genius anticipated the schemes of defence which have since been carried out in Beloochistan and on the North-West Frontier. Then the flashing leader of cavalry who charged through the Sind lines at Meanee and Hyderabad, was a scientific inventor in the rifling of muskets and cannon, and a master in mechanics.

General Jacob's grand achievement was the pacification of the North of India, thanks to the magnetic influence he exercised over the wildest and most intractable Orientals. Perhaps a more striking to his memory than the city he founded—Jacobabad—was his close and familar friendship with such men as Sir James Outram and Sir Bartle Frere. This biography will contain ample selections from their unpublished correspondence. There are also characteristic letters from Sir Charles Napier, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning and Lord Elphinstone. It goes without saying that Jacob's letters and papers—and he was a great letter-writer—have been at the disposal of Mr. Innes Shand. The book is to have a portrait of its subject and other illustrations.

Mr. Heinemann is publishing in this country a guide, which may be said to have real individuality, to Paris and the Exhibition. The preparation of it has occupied a leading French firm for three years, no less. It aims at making known, with some literary and artistic grace, the whole marvels of Paris and of the Exhibition. Says the preface:—It is a practical and condensed guide, dealing with the greatest possible number of things in the fewest possible number of words, an experienced counsellor and companion, a learned and discreet friend, who will only speak to tell you something either useful or amusing, giving exact and speedy information whenever consulted, teaching the philosophy of things, and showing the soul of modern Paris. That is handsomely enough put anyhow.

Another volume in Messrs. Kegan Paul's Empire Series will appear just after Easter. It deals with British America, and has an introduction by Mr. J. G. Colmer, of the Canadian Office here. The contents include a general article by Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner for Canada. A chapter on Canadian literature which Sir John Bourinot contributes should be interesting. The section dealing with the West Indies, Central America, and South America is introduced by Sir Augustus Adderley. There are two more books to come in this series, one on Australia and Polynesia, the other about a variety of subjects interwoven with the welfare of Greater Britain. Lord Avebury—whom we all best know as Sir John Lubbock—may write a preface for the closing volume.

Mr. Ernest Vizetelly is now finishing his translation of Zola's novel "Fecondite," and Messrs. Chatto hope to publish the book in May. At first, as may be remembered, there was a doubt whether we should have an English edition of the story. However, being given power to edit it, Mr. Vizetelly has found a rendering possible, without hurting the interest of the volume. He writes an introduction. "A Gay Conspiracy" is a historical romance by Mr. R. W. Chambers which Messrs. Harper are publishing. Mr. Chambers has a good following in America, and his readers here increase with every book from his pen.

Miss Olive Garnett, the daughter of Dr. Garnett, is publishing with Mr. Heinemann a volume of tales. Another book which Mr. Heinemann will issue soon is by Mr. A. J. Dawson. It consists of African sketches and stories, and is entitled "African Nights' Entertainments." Mr. Hume Nisbet is calling his new novel "The Empire Makers" (which is not far removed from Mr. Morley Roberts's recent book), and is dedicating it to Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Messrs. White will publish it. Miss Annabel Gray has written a novel, partly of London life, with the title "The Mystic Number Seven." Fielding's "Tom Jones" is to be an early addition to Macmillan's Library of English Classics, which under the editorship of Mr A. W. Pollard, is having a great success.

Professor Raleigh's critical study of Milton is nearly ready. Just after Easter Mr. Murray will issue a volume of sermons by Dr. Salmon, the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Bernhard Berenson will shortly give us, through Messrs. Putnam, another book in his series dealing with the Italian painters of the Renaissance. It refers to the North Italian painters. Messrs. Bell are publishing a revised and greatly enlarged edition of "The Book of Sun-Dials," originally compiled by Mrs. Alfred Gatty.

There is to be a half-crown edition of Mr. Poultney Bigelow's "White Man's South Africa." The book is published by Messrs. Harper. Mrs. Hamilton's translation of Gregorovius's history of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages is now approaching completion. The translation will make eight volumes altogether. "Let There Be Light" is a book which Messrs. Putnam are bringing out. It is by Mr. David Lubin, an American authority on social and political reform. Here he tells the story of a workingman's club, its search for the causes of poverty and social inequality, its discussions and its plan for amelioration.—Several albums of pictures relating to various phases of the war in South Africa are being published by Messrs. Newnes.

Oliver Cromwell (Andrew Melrose) is called "a eulogy, or appreciation," and wisely so, for it is better to dwell on the virtues than on the failings of men whose statues we erect in our midst. Lord Rosebery, in such circumstances, could only touch lightly upon the two great blots on Cromwell's fame—the execution of the king, and his Irish policy—and yet to pass them over would have been to shirk an unattractive statement and leave incomplete this sketch of his hero's lifework. In Britain Cromwell has remained inglorious, as contrasted with his world renown abroad. His reputation was as effectually scattered to the winds as his unfortunate body by the enemies who succeeded him. One would not wish to call the Protector a necessary evil. He performed an immense amount of good by means created for the end in view. These means may be greatly deprecated. Tyrant he may have been, but it was from the force of circumstances. At heart he was far otherwise: witness the Parliaments he so constantly summoned: his desire to have his powers legalised and restricted; the great reforms he introduced in the various departments of the State for the welfare of the people. Let us call him rather an autocrat, and, as a great writer once said, autocracy is the best form of government provided the autocrat is a good man. The highest recommendation of his rule is from the mouth of a Royalist (Burnet): "We always reckon those eight years of the usurpation a time of great peace and prosperity."

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The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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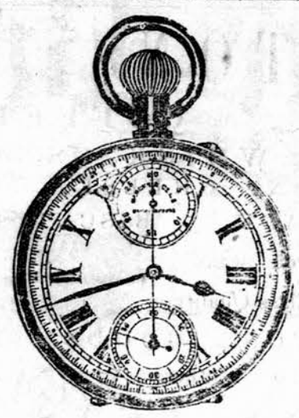
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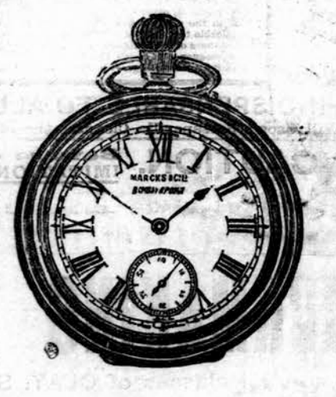
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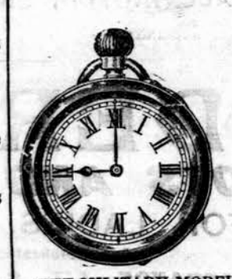
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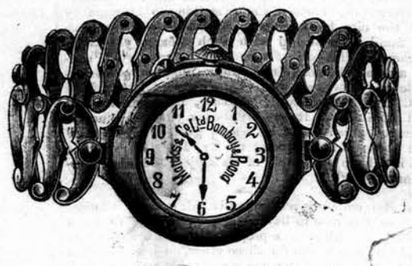
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